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# COLLIER'S

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OF CURRENT EVENTS

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## PORTO RICO'S NEW AMERICAN GOVERNOR

THE INAUGURATION OF CHARLES HERBERT ALLEN, THE FIRST TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS  
RECENTLY ADOPTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND

## COLLIER'S

An Illustrated  
Journal of ArtLiterature and  
Current Events

## WEEKLY

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New York May Nineteenth 1900

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S reception at Chicago and St. Louis was enthusiastic and proved how thoroughly the victor of Cavite has endeared himself to the inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley. He had the good taste to refrain from making any allusion to political questions, but, of course, those who welcomed him so fervently could not be expected to discriminate between Dewey the Admiral and Dewey the candidate. It is certain that Dewey's popularity has undergone no eclipse in the Middle West. Yet, although nobody now disputes that he would prove a formidable competitor for the Presidency, if he secured the nomination of the Democratic National Convention, it seems, at the hour when we write, improbable that he will be selected by the delegates to Kansas City. It has been suggested that, if Dewey's friends would put forward Joseph Bailey for the Vice-Presidency, the votes of Texas and Mississippi, and possibly, also, those of Georgia, might be secured. It is uncertain, however, whether Mr. Joseph Bailey would accept the second place upon the national ticket, for, so long as he avoids a quarrel with Mr. Bryan's supporters, he can count upon being sent from Texas to the United States Senate. The truth is that the political machinery in Texas and Mississippi, as well as in almost all the other Southern States, is in the hands of Mr. Bryan's supporters, and this may be also said of all the Western States and of most of the Northern and Eastern States. Even in Ohio, Mr. John R. McLean has to profess allegiance to Bryan, in order to make sure of controlling the delegation from that State to Kansas City. In Maryland and New York, likewise, the Democrats who doubt the expediency of nominating Mr. Bryan are unwilling to avow their opinions. The result is that, at the present moment, it seems by no means improbable that more than two-thirds of the delegates will be instructed for Bryan, in which case it would prove difficult, if not impossible, to stampede the convention for Dewey. We have never doubted, indeed, that Mr. Bryan is capable of self-abnegation, and that, if he honestly believed his own election to be impossible, he might insist upon withdrawing in the Admiral's favor. Such is his belief, however. He seems honestly convinced that he can be elected next November, and some disinterested observers are beginning to acknowledge that his prospects are brighter than they were a few months ago. He insists upon the reaffirmance of the Chicago platform, including the demand for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and, to that extent, he enters the cam-

paign under a handicap, but, as experience has shown, it is not a national convention, nor the candidate, that determines the issue or issues on which a campaign is to turn.

WOULD Admiral Dewey accept a nomination for the Vice-Presidency from the Kansas City Convention? There is no doubt that his name would add strength to the Democratic ticket; far more strength than could be imparted by any other name thus far suggested. We presume that no man eight years ago would have renounced the post of Admiral of the Navy for the sake of assuming the functions of the Vice-Presidency. During the last few years, however, the Vice-President's place has been signally elevated, both from a political and a social point of view. There is a general disposition to recognize the importance which the office possessed in the eyes of the framers of the Constitution, who, of course, intended that the Vice-Presidency should fall to that candidate for the Presidency who received the second largest number of votes. On at least two occasions, however, in the last twenty years, the nomination for the Vice-Presidency has been given to a tenth-rate politician, for the purpose of conciliating a particular State. We refer, of course, to the nomination of Mr. Stevenson, and to the much more flagrant case of Chester A. Arthur, who had never held an elective office in his life, and who had been dismissed by his own party from the appointive office of Collector of Customs for the Port of New York. We have had lessons enough upon this subject, and sensible men are now convinced that the nomination for the Vice-Presidency should be given to no one who, in the opinion of his fellow-citizens at the time, is not qualified to fill the office of Chief Magistrate. Our own belief is that, if the Admiral would accept the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency, the ticket inscribed "Bryan and Dewey" would have a far better chance of success than would a ticket solely commended by Mr. Bryan's popularity.

THE ADVANCE of the British army under Lord Roberts toward Pretoria has barely begun, yet, at the hour of writing, having reached Brandfort, on the railway which runs from Bloemfontein to Pretoria, and captured Winburg, which lies to the east of the railway, his main column should now push forward to Kroonstadt, which is the present temporary capital of the Orange Free State. Half-way between Kroonstadt and Pretoria runs the Vaal River, which, being fordable in many places, cannot be easily defended. Having crossed that river, Lord Roberts must capture, first, Johannesburg, and then Pretoria. That the Boers will make a prolonged stand at Johannesburg seems not to be anticipated by military experts, and it is even doubted whether the main body of the burghers will permit themselves to be cooped up within the defences of Pretoria. It is deemed more probable that they may retreat to distant mountain fastnesses, whither it would be difficult for a British army to follow them. In any event, the prediction now current in London that Lord Roberts will be in possession of Pretoria within six weeks seems optimistic. The forecast is based on the assumption that the sturdy resistance heretofore offered by the Boers will presently collapse. That was what happened in the case of the Dervishes. There is no analogy, however, between the South African and the Soudan campaign. The forces of the Khalifa Abdullahi had no organized commissariat, and no large reserves of ammunition. Beaten in two battles, they had to succumb. The resources of the Boers, on the other hand, are very far from exhaustion point. If they can manage to avoid the loss of any considerable fraction of their fighting strength, they ought to be able to prolong the contest for at least a year. At all events, we may be pretty certain that the Boer delegates to the United States will arrive on this side of the Atlantic before the war in South Africa is over.

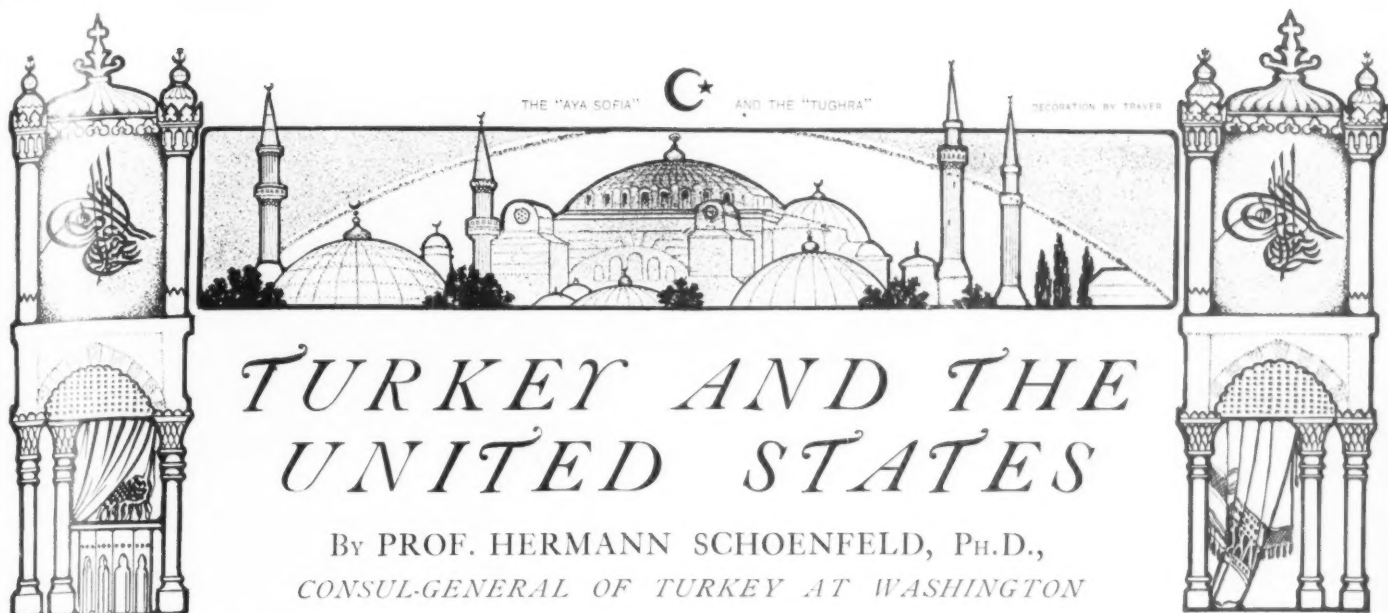
WHAT General A. W. Greely, the celebrated arctic explorer, and the present head of the Signal Bureau in our War Department, actually said at Worcester, Mass., about our regular army seems to be uncertain. General Greely says that he was grossly misrepresented in the published report of his remarks. Not a word was ascribed to him, however, which is not generally believed to be true, and the War Department would be ill-advised in importing into the coming campaign the question whether our regular army has, or has not been, degraded, to a considerable extent, into a political machine. Nobody doubts that our soldiers are brave men, or that those officers who have graduated at West Point, or who have risen by gallant service from the ranks, are worthy commanders of the rank and file. It is a notorious fact, however, that, from the outbreak of the war with Spain, and since that date, a lot of worthless fellows, who have neither risen from the ranks nor received any military training, have been made officers through political influence. Many of these appointees have proved a disgrace to the army, but the same influence which secured for them their posts has shielded them from the punishment deserved. As for the condition of our Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, it is a matter of history that the tremendous resources of this country were taxed to the uttermost to transport a small force of twenty thousand men to Santiago, and

that it proved impracticable properly to clothe, shelter and feed even that number of soldiers. It is needless to ask what our War Department would have done had it been obliged upon to grapple with the problem solved by Great Britain, and to move two hundred thousand men in the course of a few months to South Africa. We do not know, as we have said, what General Greely said at Worcester, because the accuracy of the report printed in the newspapers is impeached, but we do not hesitate to say that not a word was imputed to him for which conclusive evidence could not be brought forward. Under the circumstances, we advise the War Department to let the subject drop.

THE SPEECHES delivered by Sir Charles Tupper at Quebec and Montreal have had the effect of introducing a deep line of cleavage between the political parties of the Dominion as to the conditions upon which the unification of Great Britain and her colonies may be effected. The present Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and his colleagues, have given to British goods imported into the Dominion a preference of twenty-five per cent over similar commodities brought from foreign countries. After July 1 of the current year, the duties levied upon imports from Great Britain will be 33 per cent less than those imposed upon like products coming from the United States. The Canadian Liberals, however, maintain that they can go no further, or, at least, not much further, in the way of tariff concessions. They can never admit British manufactures duty-free, "because that would be equivalent to strangling Canadian manufactures. The Canadian Liberals, also, perceive that England will never admit Canadian food staples duty-free, while imposing a duty upon grain and meat from the United States, unless British manufactures are admitted duty-free to Canada, and, probably, not even then. It is extremely questionable whether the mass of England's industrial population, which controls the House of Commons, would consent to raise the price of a loaf of bread one halfpenny for the sake of bringing about a commercial union with the colonies. Under the circumstances, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his friends maintain that it is not a commercial, but a political, union which should be sought by those who desire to compass imperial federation. They do not, as yet, define the form which political union should take, whether, that is to say, the Canadians should be represented in the British Parliament, or in the Privy Council, or in some specially constituted body. They advocate some sort of representation, however, and they seem ready to accept the share of the imperial burdens which such representation would involve. Sir Charles Tupper and the Canadian Conservatives, on the other hand, repudiate the idea of any political association. Their motto is "Canada for the Canadians," and they are resolved not to surrender a jot of the nearly absolute autonomy which Canada at present enjoys. They point out that any representation at Westminster, whether in Parliament, in the Privy Council or in some other body, would be proportionate to population, and that, consequently, Canadians would find their specific interests subordinated to the views of an assembly in which they would form only an insignificant minority. It is obvious, indeed, that, from the moment Canada demands a voice in imperial concerns, the rest of the empire would have a right to demand a voice in her concerns. It is, therefore, incomparably better, according to Sir Charles Tupper, to despatch spontaneously and gratuitously a Canadian contingent to South Africa than to enter into political bonds which would render the despatch of similar contingents hereafter to all parts of the globe not a free gift but an obligation. It follows that the only kind of union between the mother country and her colonies which Sir Charles is willing to accept would be a commercial one. The way to attain such a union, he says, is not to begin by giving a preference to British goods in Canadian markets without securing an equivalent concession, but to treat England precisely as other countries are treated, until she is ready to give her colonies a preference in her home markets.

WE PUBLISH in this number an article by the Turkish Consul-General at Washington on the relations between Turkey and the United States. It is, or should be, understood that the question before the Sultan is not whether he is willing and able to pay the millions of dollars at which the damages suffered by American citizens through the troubles in Armenia have been assessed. If that indebtedness stood alone, there is no doubt that it would be forthwith liquidated. Unfortunately for the Sultan, many other countries have claims against him, some of which amount to a very much larger sum than that due to the United States. The money due the Czar, for instance, under the Treaty of Berlin, by way of partial indemnity for his expenditures in the last Russo-Turkish war, could not be paid without exhausting the resources of the Ottoman exchequer. If, however, the Sultan establishes a precedent by the case of the United States, on what plea can he depart from it in the future for the talk about compelling the payment of our claim by threat of bombarding Smyrna, or of occupying Rhodes, or Lemnos, or some other Ottoman island, those who advocate this method of coercion forget how much our Government dislikes to see that mode of collecting debts applied to Latin American commonwealths by European powers.





# TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES

By PROF. HERMANN SCHOENFELD, Ph.D.,  
CONSUL-GENERAL OF TURKEY AT WASHINGTON

PURSUING a policy of peace and cultivating the most friendly relations with the nations of the world, the Turkish Empire is progressing along the highway of oriental civilization, mingled with so much of that of the West as it can properly absorb without danger to its peculiar national existence, despite the forces working from the outside to disturb this beneficent progress. It is especially pleasant to record the friendly character of the relations which have always existed between the United States and Turkey, and I feel confidence in the belief that nothing will be allowed to occur to disturb them. That the Sultan is desirous of promoting the good relations which exist is evidenced by his action in issuing orders authorizing the extension of Robert College in Constantinople, and the reconstruction of the American missions at Harpoot which were destroyed five years ago. As further testimony of his regard, an admiral of the Turkish navy, Ahmed Pasha, is now on his way to the United States for the purpose of placing a contract for the construction of a cruiser for the Turkish service.

These are recent instances of the Sultan's goodwill for the United States, and were I to go into the past I could reinforce them by many others, which I doubt not would be pleasantly reminiscent to the people of this country. But because I bring these matters to public attention at this time, I must not be accused of forgetting the gracious and courteous conduct which this government at all times has displayed toward the Sublime Porte. And it is hardly necessary for me to add that the expressions of goodwill which have been made from the time when our Government, in 1830, tried to bring about treaty relations with Turkey, sending as High Commissioners the foremost men of the time, have ever since met with cordial response on the part of Turkey.

In spite of assertions made to the contrary, which thus have become crystallized errors, there is no country in the world where a state church exists more tolerant in religious matters than Turkey; there is no country whose educational system from erudite beginnings has made such rapid progress in recent years, nor is there a country which cares less for inherited privileges or gives quicker recognition to patriotism, intelligence, and industry, or, according to the tenets of its religion, deals out justice with more even hand to rich and poor, high and low. It has been charged that Turkey oppresses the Christian, just as it was alleged that the less than 50,000 Mussulmans slaughtered the 245,000 Christians in Crete, while it is an established fact that the slaughter was committed on the Mussulmans. In the city of Constantinople alone there are 384,910 Mussulmans, and 873,565 Christians, including 129,243 foreigners. While Mahometans form the vast majority of the population in Asiatic Turkey, they are but one-half of the population in European Turkey. But whether Mahometan or Christian, so far as they are undefiled and not incited by those who have an interest in keeping the country in ferment, the people are united in their devotion to the Sultan, and, aside from sporadic disturbances, which have been occasioned by agitators who have established revolutionary propaganda under foreign flags, peace and order prevail throughout the land. As an indication of the religious toleration of the Sublime Porte, I may point to the fact that until a few years ago mostly Christians were accredited as Ambassadors to Western States, and in London alone there served a gentleman named Missurus Pasha, a Christian, who remained as representative of the Sultan for forty-four years. The present Ambassador in London, too, is a Greek and a Christian; while the Ministers in Brussels and The Hague, and only recently in Washington. While on the subject of religion I may add that the Turkish Government recognizes the adherents of seven non-Mahometan creeds—Latins, Franks, or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of Gospels and Venetian settlers in the Empire, and proselytes among Armenians; Bulgarians and others; Greeks; Armenians; and United Chaldeans; Protestants, consisting of converts chiefly among the Armenians; and Jews. These several religious denominations are invested with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule, and are interfered with in no way by the Turkish Government. The work of the spiritual advisers is supplemented by that of missionaries, who are allowed, without hindrance, to enter the country, and whose labors have been aided by permission given them by the Sultan to establish missions.

Far be it from me to refer slightly to the work of the missionaries in Turkey. There is no doubt that they have performed a great and noble work; that they are undergoing hardships, without murmur, in the prosecution of their labors, and that they are subject to vicissitudes and dangers as a consequence of their location in a locality remote from adequate protection. Yet, while I admire their zeal, I deplore their blindness. It is as unpleasant to me to

tell the facts in this matter as it may be for those partisans *à outrance* who may happen to read them. It is an established fact that the missionaries have never yet permanently converted one Mahometan or one Jew; and, as to the Christian races in those regions, it is certain that they have enjoyed a very pure and original mode of Christianity since the divine light of Christ shone upon them from its original centre in Jerusalem, some fifteen hundred years before the Christian denominations which send missionaries out had sprung into



THE SULTAN OF TURKEY, ABDUL-HAMID II.

existence. If the modern apostles were satisfied to spread and improve modern school systems among those ancient races, and confine their labors to that practical Christianity which elevates and purifies the standard of living, instead of doing the ungrateful task of converting from one mode of Christianity to another, their labors would be a great blessing, and would be so regarded by every one in Turkey. But as soon as the agitation for modern and various denominations begins, and as long as the majority of the Christian people there are loyal to their own faith, a number of centrifugal and contradictory tendencies arise which serve to disintegrate the ancient loyalty, in the possession of which the people lived quietly and peacefully century after century. Another problem is that impure minds, caring only for their political ambitions, find an opportunity of availing themselves of this unrest, and, forming Juntas in certain capitals of Europe, and

spreading a net of tools through the Turkish Empire, are quite willing to sacrifice lives and property of thousands—and in such cases it is usually the innocent who suffer—in order to bring about their desired political ends, which are either chimerical or treasonable in nature. It is a well known fact that many of these revolutionary agents are entertaining relations of a hostile character toward their own country with certain foreign governments, who thus have a nucleus in those respective Turkish territories which is certainly highly treasonable from the Ottoman point of view. This fact being perfectly known to the Ottoman authorities, it is not to be wondered at that, unfortunately, unauthorized reprisals occur from local factors that see attempts made at a rupture of all that is sacred to them, and react in ways which are lamentable from a purely human point of view. Americans can best understand the necessity under which these reactions against disloyalty happen, for they, being a conglomeration of all the elements of the mother countries in Europe, have been welded together into one great American nation, with the profoundest patriotism and love of country, who would ruthlessly destroy any tendency in the direction of disintegration of the Union and those cherished American institutions. Let a body of naturalized citizens of any one nationality enter into relations with a foreign State, for the purpose of playing the territory under their control into the hands of that foreign State, in case of emergency or danger befalling the Union, and there would be no doubt of the character of the action that would be taken by the government and the people. It is so with Turkey. Her position, however, is much more precarious than that of any other great nation, and she has to more zealously guard her integrity and peace and safety, and to take stern measures, immediately upon the appearance of treason, to suppress disaffection. Even if the government should remain indifferent, it is natural that the Mussulman populations, be they Kurds, or Arabs, or Albanians, reared in centuries of absolute freedom, and loving their Khalifa beyond the possible conception of Christians, should be restrained only with difficulty in times of agitation. The one wonder to me is that the Ottoman Government, spreading over the vast domains of three continents, is able at all to prevent comparatively, at all times, any outbreaks of patriotism and religion, as they understand it, against those disintegrating forces. For, on the whole, it can be said that the disturbances which occurred five years ago were not caused from the interior of Turkey, but from outside her boundaries. It would be an unfortunate deviation from the principles of the American Government, which, by promoting peace and justice among all the friendly nations, shines forth gloriously among all the countries of the world, should she help to carry tinder within the bosom of a nation that has never done it any wrong, but, on the contrary, has striven with all its might to establish and preserve the friendliest relations and to draw Americanism into her very life.

This leads me to a vital point in which every American must take especial interest; namely, the promotion of American trade in the Turkish Empire. It must not be forgotten that the Ottoman Empire is, in potential resources, probably the richest country in the world next to the United States. For years, American and Turkish statesmen have been endeavoring with all their power to foster what little trade their countries have, and to create new trade channels to commercially connect the Republic and the Empire. These endeavors have already borne good fruit, and the future possibilities in that direction are infinite. The mutual relations of commerce amount already to millions, and it would be most unfortunate that an untoward event should disturb in their growth these promising shoots of trade, and bring about a distrust which would cause the originating of new branches of trade to be made impossible for many years to come. The feeling of fellowship among nations is to a large extent sentimental, especially when there is no possible point of hostile contact. The Turks have been educated to know that there is a great, free nation far in the West, foremost in all the endeavors of commerce, industry and technical inventions—a nation to whom they could without any fear intrust the development of their magnificent resources. It is my earnest conviction that Americans should unite in an effort to prevent the impression from gaining ground in Turkey that the introduction of American brains and American ingenuity and their product might at any time in the future constitute a danger to their political and religious existence. It must, further, not be forgotten that the two hundred millions of Mussulmans living outside of the confines of the Ottoman Empire, who have heard of the name of America in no other sense than that of peace and goodwill to all, may breed in their minds a suspicion of American intentions toward those who differ from them in religious and political institutions. Such a thing would be



CAPTAIN LOGAN WITH MARINES

JUDGE QUINONES ADDRESSING A SPEECH OF WELCOME TO GOVERNOR ALLEN

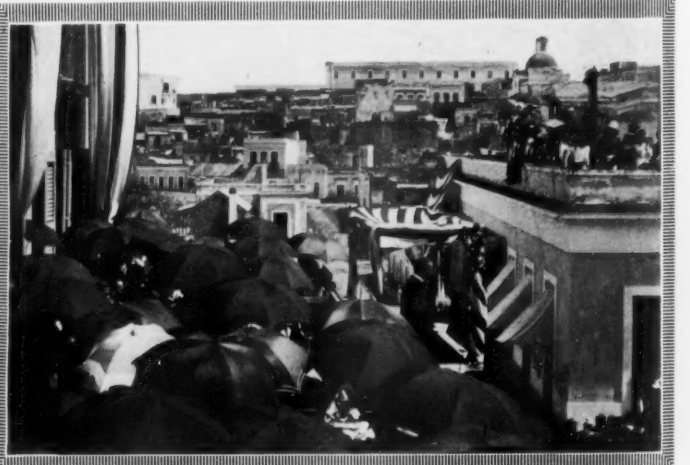
GOVERNOR ALLEN (ON THE RIGHT)



THE LANDING OF GOVERNOR CHARLES HERBERT ALLEN IN THE HARBOR OF SAN JUAN



GOVERNOR ALLEN ON THE WAY TO THE SCENE OF HIS INAUGURATION



DR. ROMERO DELIVERING A TRANSLATION OF GENERAL DAVIS'S SPEECH



GOVERNOR ALLEN AND GENERAL DAVIS WITH NATIVE ESCORT



INFORMAL GREETINGS AFTER GOVERNOR ALLEN'S INAUGURATION

## PORTO RICO'S FIRST CIVIL GOVERNOR

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KUCHEE-KUCHEE "BARKER"



THE DAUGHTER OF A BOSNIAN CHIEF AND HER MUSICIANS



SHARPSHOOTERS FROM ANNAM

especially dangerous and regrettable from the point of view of every American patriot, when the United States, as a nation, has become a world power as a result of the war with Spain, spreading far beyond the Western Hemisphere.

The friendship of the Sultan for the United States has been demonstrated not only by sentiment, but by action in our hour of need. A distinguished member of the Bureau of Ethnology, who has lived for many years in the Philippines, recently said to me that as long as the rebellion in the Philippines is confined to the one tribe of Tagalogs, it remains a small matter after all. But let for once the three millions and a half of Moros, with their specifically Malayan and Mahometan characteristics, become disaffected, and a blaze will arise which, with all the power of the United States, may not be extinguished for a long time to come. The prevention of the expenditure of still more of the precious American blood, not to speak of treasure, is solely due to the magnanimous and brotherly feeling of affection for the American nation on the part of the Khalifa in Constantinople. The Mahometans in the Philippines look to Constantinople as the home of their spiritual father on earth, and it was the instruction which he gave that caused them to gracefully accept the sovereignty which the United States extended over their homes. After such a service, rendered voluntarily, it seems to me the United States could very well afford to employ a little more amenity in a question by no means clear and decided in international law, involving such a paltry and negligible sum.

It is regrettable that, with the incumbency of so many American Ministers in Turkey, all of whom have departed from the Ottoman capital with regrets and with the friendliest feelings toward the sovereign and the people, some of whom had certainly entered upon their duties with prejudices inculcated in the minds of all Christian people toward Islam, it should have fallen to the lot of the otherwise so excellent and humane statesman, Mr. Oscar Straus, to have, although temporarily only, for a moment disturbed the pleasant flow of international relations between the two nations. It is, of course, certain that, owing to the religious sentiments of toleration in Islam toward the sacred creed of Israel, with which it shares strong affinities, no reprisals will ever occur toward the coreligionists of Mr. Straus, but, at the same time, it is deeply regrettable that he should unfortunately have deemed it his duty to make this negligible case, even though only for a moment, acute, and that words should have escaped him which must have deeply wounded the sovereign to whom he was accredited—as it were, as a guest—and by whom he was beloved and honored with true Mahometan hospitality. It must certainly have been gratifying to the hundreds of thousands of Israelites in Turkey as well as the United States that one of their race should have been honored with the exalted position of American Minister by the American government and people, who have so gloriously divested themselves of race prejudices, which still linger even in the minds of the most enlightened nations. If it has unfortunately become impracticable for Mr. Straus to return to his important post, in which he could do so much good, it must be profoundly regretted by all those who have reached that high stage which Lessing, the great apostle of toleration in Germany, declared would become the ultimate goal of enlightenment—absolute freedom and toleration.

After a profound study of the racial and religious questions in Turkey, I can say with a good conscience that wherever difficulties seem to arise between the Ottoman and Greek Christian elements, these difficulties are never of a religious nature, but racial. If the individual Greek-Orthodox denominations do not always attain their desires, it is not due to any hostility on the part of the Mussulman government, but it is always due to the denominational jealousies of these various Greek-Orthodox churches, which employ all means to prevent favors and preferences from being granted to the rival denominations of the same church.

What the Sultan has done for all his subjects of all creeds in the matter of schools and church privileges belongs to history, and does not need any expiation on my part. The generosity of the Sultan in regard to such spiritual grants is again proven by the recent irade, making the greatest concessions to the American missions, schools, colleges and churches. If there should be left a lingering suspicion in the minds of some Mussulmans concerning the noble Robert College, it is due to the fact, which cannot be denied, that the leaders of the Bulgarian insurrection, which had in its train the most frightful bloodshed that ever befell the Ottoman nation and the following Russian war, had accidentally, but unfortunately, sprung from that institution. How free the Turkish government is in accepting Western methods and Western education is proven by the fact that throngs of Turkish students and officers are sent, at the expense of the Imperial private purse, to the foremost Christian nations to imbibe themselves with the spirit of those immense civilization

THE FAMOUS "MOSCOW FANFARE" IN THE RUSSIAN ASIATIC PAVILION  
THE LIGHTER SIDE OF THE EXPOSITION

units—especially France, Germany and Austria—and that a plan has been under advisement to send numbers of Turkish students to American universities and technical and agricultural schools. The forerunner of these students is even the brother-in-law of the present Turkish Minister at Washington, who himself is an ardent admirer and promoter of American thought and technical superiority. This young man is now studying English here, in order to be fitted for entrance into an American university. It is difficult to conceive how the fairy tale of Turkish hatred against Western institutions could have been started in view of such facts, which are visible to everybody who has eyes to see. Any psychological student of human nature must know that a civilization which has sprung

violence against foreign subjects within our territory—such, for instance, as the Louisiana lynchings, and the killing of a number of Austrian subjects by State officers at Hazeltine, in all of which cases the American government refused to pay indemnities, except as an act of grace, and then only in two isolated instances—should be careful not to try to impose harsh conditions which the government never recognizes in its own affairs. While it is certain that the American people and the American government have come to the conclusion, upon afterthought, that it would be unwise, unstatesmanlike and inexpedient to pursue a bagatelle still further, and while the best part of our press, and the most renowned representatives of American thought and intelligence—among whom are men who have represented the United States in Constantinople—have from the start dissuaded the creation of a new incident upon such a slim basis, it is still regrettable that the incident now under discussion between the two governments should have arisen at all.

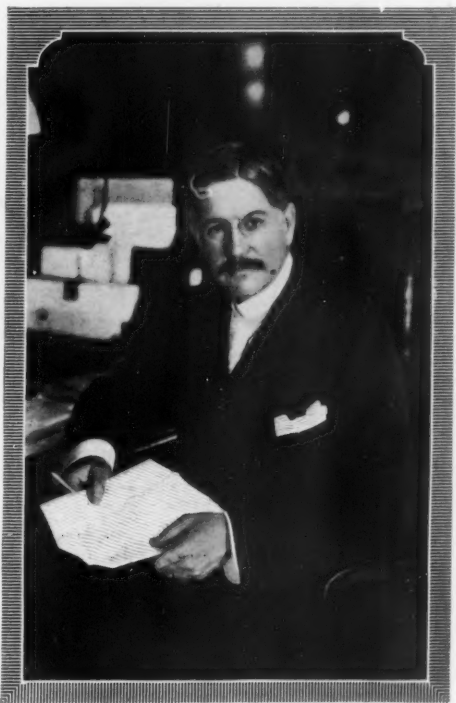
## INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST CIVIL GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

IT MAY BE remembered that the island of Porto Rico passed under the sovereignty of the United States by the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, which took effect in April, 1899. A military governor had already been installed provisionally, and now, only a year after Porto Rico's cession to America by Spain, on the date coinciding with the anniversary of the battle of Manila, the control of the island has been given into the hands of a civil governor.

On the morning of May 1 marines and sailors were landed at San Juan, the capital of Porto Rico, from the battleship *Texas* and the gunboats *Dolphin* and *Machias*. They marched to the Plaza Colon, where the parade was formed, and whence it started at nine o'clock. The procession was led by Colonel de Russy and his aides-de-camp. Next came the Eleventh Infantry under Captain Macklin, followed by the men from the ships under command of Captain Logan. Behind these Colonel Buchanan headed the Porto Rico regiment, and finally Captain Moleno came marching along with a body of insular police. The parade moved, by way of San Francisco Street and Fortaleza Street, to the Plaza Principal. Here the troops were reviewed by the civil governor elect, Mr. Charles Herbert Allen, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, from the municipal building. That edifice was gayly decorated and its balconies were thronged with eager and enthusiastic sight-seers, and the same may be said of the executive mansion, where the next scene was enacted. The public buildings also were in festive array, as well as the houses tenanted by Americans. But the Porto Ricans proper made no particular demonstrations of joy. They accorded the local soldiers and police a warm welcome, but received the *conquistadores* coldly. The Spanish Club was flying the red and yellow.

After reviewing the parade, which also included civil societies, Mr. Allen walked to the executive mansion with Brigadier-General Davis, the military governor. The inauguration ceremony opened with an eloquently worded prayer, or "invocation," from the Right Reverend James H. Bienk, Bishop of Porto Rico. Retiring Governor Davis thereupon addressed the people from the platform, ending his remarks by the introduction of Mr. Allen. To this gentleman the oath of office was administered by Judge Quiñones. After receiving the congratulations of those surrounding him, amid artillery salutes from the fleet and San Cristobal and Morro forts, the first civil governor of Porto Rico made a patriotic speech. He promised his fellow-citizens good government by men of integrity, and the preservation of their religious and civil liberties under the American flag. His oration was listened to attentively, and heartily though not wildly applauded. Chaplain Brown, in white surplice, pronounced the benediction, and an American military band played "The Star Spangled Banner." A number of Porto Ricans were then presented to the civil governor inside the executive mansion. On the platform were present, besides those mentioned, Rear-Admiral Farquhar, the foreign consuls, the families of Governors Davis and Allen, some naval and military officers, and a few prominent citizens. The various addresses were rendered in English and Spanish. The weather was most favorable to the occasion.

Governor Allen has had a varied training for the somewhat trying duties of his present post. He was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1848, and graduated at Amherst College. After several years' experience in the Legislature of his State, he became a member of the House of Representatives. He served through the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, and in May, 1898, succeeded Theodore Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.



CHARLES HERBERT ALLEN, GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

up under such different conditions and surroundings would be unable to adopt in all its aspects a foreign world conception, and it is foolish to try to inculcate Germanism or Americanism, in the form that now exists, upon the stem of Islam. Such a proceeding would, according to the experience of history, kill the noblest traits in the Oriental nature, and infuse foreign vices, fortunately strange to them.

How perfect the protection was which the Turkish government accorded to American missionaries in distant and wild sections of its territory appears from the fact that not one life was lost and no injury done to any individual during the disturbances of 1895. We Americans especially, who so often and at so many different points had to contend with mob

PHOTOGRAPHS BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, V. GRIBAYEDOFF



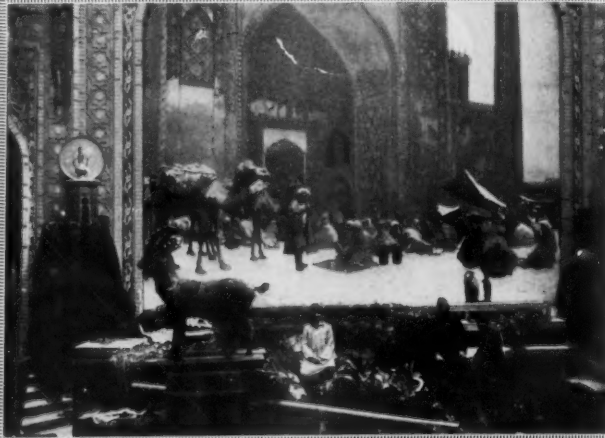
RUSSIAN MARINES AND THEIR STEAM LAUNCH



AMMONITE SAILORS CARRYING A CANOE



A JUMBLE OF CURIOS FROM NORTHERN SIBERIA



A CENTRAL ASIAN EXHIBIT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION



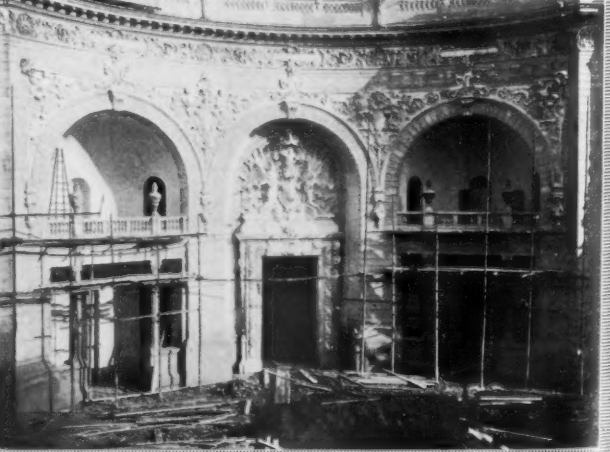
MOUNTING A BIG GUN IN THE ARMY AND NAVY BUILDING



JAVANESE PAGODA, DUTCH COLONIAL SECTION



THE PAVILIONS OF MONACO, SWEDEN, AND GREECE



A HANDSOME FRONT ON THE INVALIDES ESPLANADE

PUTTING THE LAST TOUCHES ON THE PAVILIONS AND EXHIBITS OF VARIOUS NATIONS AT THE EXPOSITION, MANY OF WHICH WERE FAR FROM FINISHED ON THE DAY OF THE OFFICIAL OPENING





GRAVES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN CEMETERY HILL, MANILA, DECORATED ON MEMORIAL DAY, 1899

## HABITS OF THE FILIPINOS

By FREDERICK PALMER

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE  
UNITED STATES ARMY

MANILA, MARCH 20

AS THE weather grows hotter, we pursue with the same persistency if less energy the study of the native mind. That is the great problem behind all other problems which makes the situation perplexing. Solve it, and the others will be comparatively easy of solution.

After you have been in the Philippines a month you are convinced that you know just how the native thinks. In two months you find that what you have learned one day is contradicted by what you learned the day before. In a year you have concluded that you know nothing at all. Henceforth you are always on the point of giving the native up as an enigma and treating him as such, when he suddenly does something entirely new which seems to promise interesting results in a fresh line of investigation.

General Otis, with the manner of a father confessor, puts every prominent prisoner brought into town through a catechism, with this same object in view. Flores, Aguinaldo's Secretary of State, is the latest one to grow tired of living from hand to mouth and being kept on the move by our soldiers.

"So you have come in," said the General to him. "Yes, I have come in to see how the situation is in Manila," was the smiling reply. "I think that Manila is the best place for me to carry on my work now."

"Well, do you still retain your hopes and aspirations for a Filipino republic?"

"We are not fighting your brave troops in the field just now except with guerillas, but we can influence your American Congress. We have not given up."

"Would you have come in under the same circumstances if the Spaniards had been in authority?"

"Oh, no. We know that you are more lenient."

"All right. You may go," said the tired ruler of the archipelago. "But you had better not mix up in politics, or I may have to lock you up."

Flores thanked him for his advice and walked out of the Ayuntamiento free to join the throng of agitators who have been gathered in in this dry season's campaign. There is only one country in the world, and that our own, which could produce a governor-general for a tropical land who would show such kindness of heart. With the Spaniards in power, Flores might have been executed on the Luneta; and he might not have had that honor. It is more likely that he would have been one of a party of ten or twelve to be shot in a bunch in the old Visayan barracks.

The incident goes to show that if we have not grasped the insurgent's way of reasoning, he has become grounded in certain of our attributes. Not only power, but the exhibition of it, is the one thing convincing to the Oriental, whether he is of high or low station. The prisoners whom we allow to return to their work of agitation or to their commands, if they

wish, do not think highly of General Otis's humanity, but rather they think poorly of his ability because he does not use his authority up to the limit. Native leaders have even gone so far as to claim to their people that the General was liberal because he realized that for a small sum Aguinaldo could hire an emissary to assassinate him, and that Aguinaldo would only desist from this so long as the General did not imprison the members of his cabinet or his officers when they were taken.

On the other hand, the Filipino, in contradistinction to the Chinese, cares much less for the power of money than the people of northern climates. The ex-members of Aguinaldo's cabinet prefer to continue the hazardous life of an agitator to accepting well-paid positions under the American government. I know of many instances in all strata of Filipino society illustrative of this trait. I will mention a characteristic one. An American tried to make a Filipino coachman attend to his work by raising his pay and offering him a tip for each of certain tasks that were performed every day. The coachman grew worse instead of better until the stableman gave him a thrashing, taking care to tell him that it was by order of his master, when he became a very good boy until he needed another thrashing. The Spaniards made it a point to give their servants a thrashing about once a month.

Again, the Filipino is addicted to strong likes and dislikes. He does not understand the meaning of qualifications. He dislikes the manners of our soldiers, and no matter what kindnesses our soldiers may show him in their bluff way that does not diminish his hatred. Again, a word and a smile, an exhibition of superior and condescending politeness, will often

win the respect, even the devotion, of a servant. Familiarity ever begets the contrary. Our soldiers have made more work for themselves by playing with the children as if they were intimates than in any other way. It might be made a proverb of the Philippines that to trot a pickaninny on your knee makes it necessary to shoot his father in battle.

The prisoners whom we took a year ago were always frightened and trembling when they were captured. Those that fell into our hands in the recent campaigns in the southern provinces were also. They lay down beside the wounded and shamed death. Lucban, the wicked comic opera villain of Samar, who burned the town of Catbalogan when our troops under Major Allen landed there, was too widely separated from the world to keep up with the news. Considering that he is fond of a good table, it cannot be that he knows that we treat our prisoners differently from the Spaniards. Lucban has just issued a manifesto which deserves printing as a curiosity among public documents. He dates it "From the mountains of Samar." He says:

"At the battle of Catbalogan I and my brave troops killed three hundred Americans. I defeated the enemy and gained a most glorious victory that will ever be the glittering, resplendent success of the revolutionary army and the eternal boast of the Filipino. But notwithstanding all our achievements, I and my valiant troops were forced to retire to places of security in the mountains. We now have nothing to eat but roots and berries, and that our strength and courage may be sustained I command the people to bring at once to us rice and other provisions, clothing and other things that may be useful; also ink, pens and writing-paper. With these we will defend the cause of the insurrection."

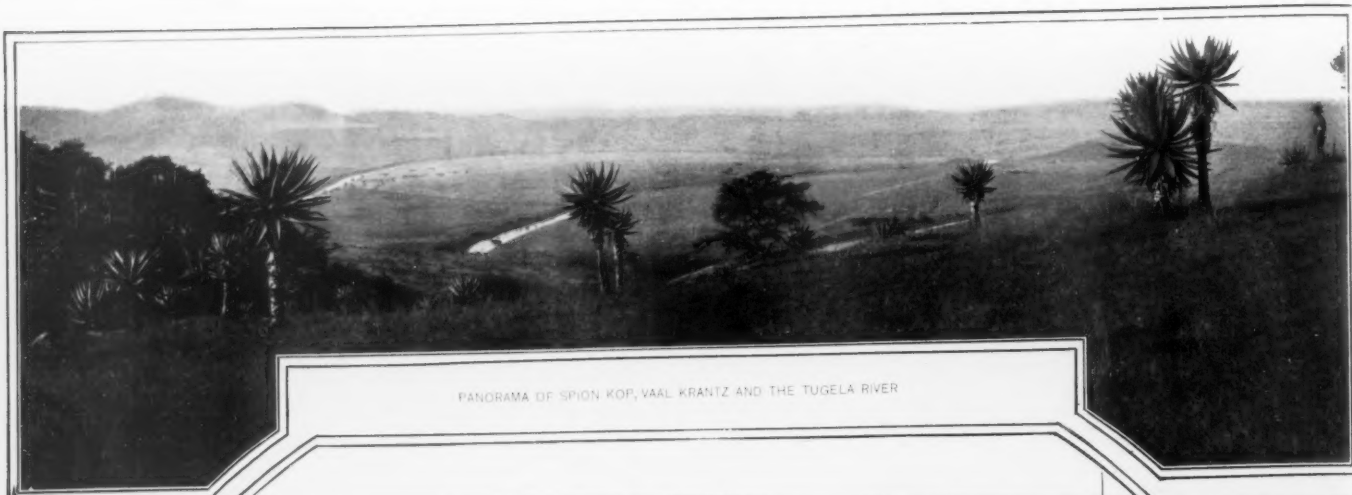
The absurdity of this flamboyant proclamation can be realized only when the reader knows that two companies drove Lucban's whole army out of their position on the summits of steep hills, captured eleven old smooth-bore cannon, and completely disposed of all opposition with the loss of one man killed and one wounded.

The ease with which we dispersed Lucban's forces, the seeming inability of any insurgent force to stand, has convinced us that the native is lacking in courage. There is no doubt that he utterly loses his head when he sees the big white man charging him, and he does not wait to fire a shot, though he be behind a trench, when he sees the white man's big horses coming. Unquestionably he is convinced of the power of our arms. But probably he is less afraid of death itself than is the white man. Again and again have we seen exhibitions of individual fanaticism of the same order as that which the dervishes exhibited at Omdurman.

After we had repeatedly killed great numbers of bolo and bow-and-arrow men in the province of Albay, some natives led us into an ambush with amazing callousness to its consequences to themselves. As a column was proceeding along a road, a number of bolo men appeared on its right through the brush. At first no attention was paid to them. But they kept coming nearer, brandishing their knives and making faces at our soldiers. Finally, the officer gave the word for his men to turn quickly and "pour it into" the enemy. Scarcely one escaped death or wounds. At the same time that we fired, however, we received a volley in our backs from insurgent riflemen lying in ambush.



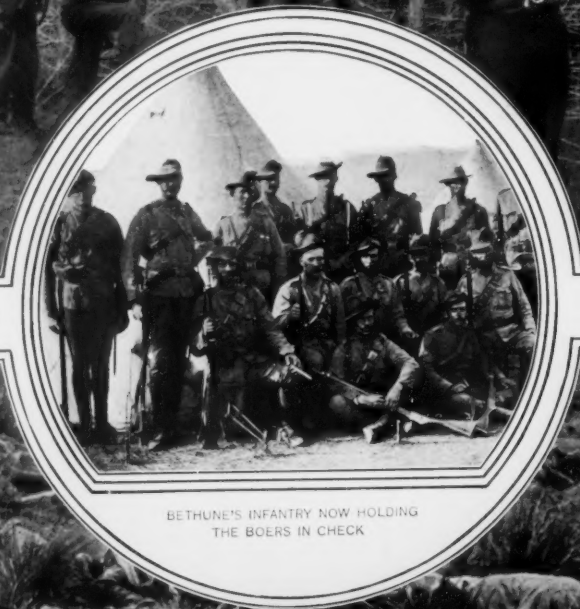
A TRANSPORTATION TRAIN WITH GARRISON SUPPLIES



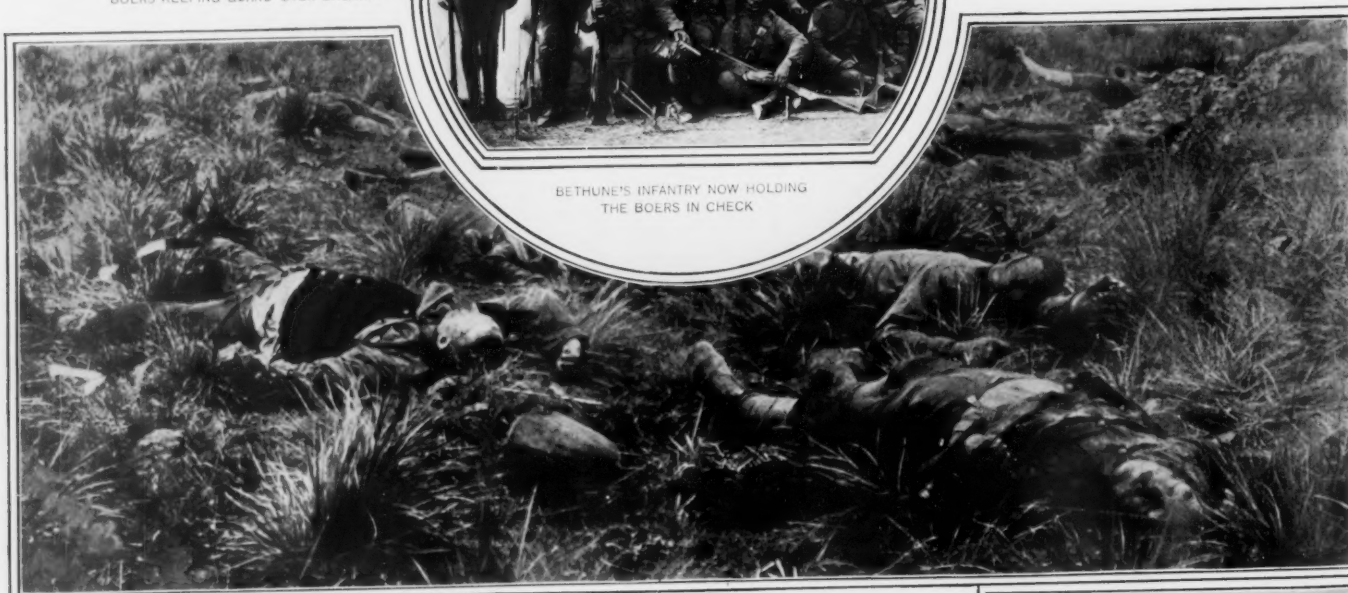
PANORAMA OF SPION KOP, VAAL KRANTZ AND THE TUGELA RIVER



BOERS KEEPING GUARD OVER ENGLISH

BETHUNE'S INFANTRY NOW HOLDING  
THE BOERS IN CHECK

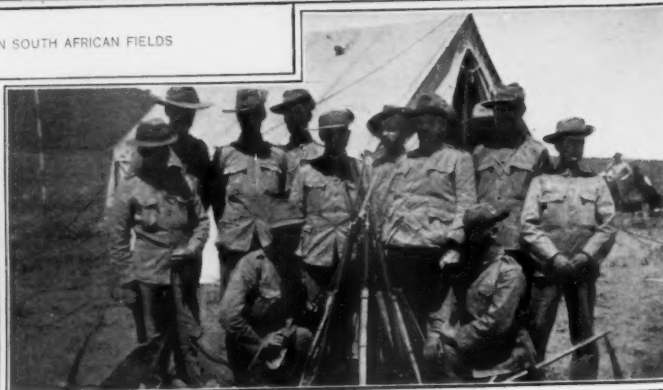
PRISONERS IN THEIR IMPROMPTU PRISON



THE BAPTISM OF BLOOD IN SOUTH AFRICAN FIELDS



CAPTAIN O'MEAGHER AND AIDE OF THE MUNSTER FUSILIERS



OFFICERS OF THE RAILWAY PIONEER REGIMENT IN CAMP

## UNCOMMON SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE TWO LOWER VIEWS ARE FROM STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS. COPYRIGHT 1906 BY UNDERWOOD &amp; UNDERWOOD, NEW YORK





THE IRISH BRIGADE NOW ENLISTED IN THE BOER CAUSE



OFFICERS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE —

COLONEL BLAKE IN THE WHITE JACKET



BOER FOOT-BRIDGE ACROSS THE TUGELA RIVER



THE ENGLISH DEAD AT SPION KOP



CARRYING THE WOUNDED FROM WAGON TO HOSPITAL



LODEN TRANSPORT CROSSING THE MODDER RIVER

# SOME REALITIES OF THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE TWO LOWER VIEWS ARE FROM STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS. COPYRIGHT 1900 BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, NEW YORK



ONE DAY OUT—THE CAPTAIN'S TABLE

THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF DRAWINGS BY T. DE THULSTRUP, ILLUSTRATING THE FIRST OF AN AMERICAN FAMILY TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION, TO BE CALLED "THE ADVENTURES OF A MODERN MAN," THE SECOND OF SIX SHORT STORIES UNDER THIS TITLE BY ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.





ITALY GREAT BRITAIN

THE PARIS EXPOSITION

THE STREET OF NATIONS FROM LE PONT DE L'ALMA, LE PONT D'ALEXANDRE III, IN THE DISTANCE

## THE ADVENTURES OF A MODEST MAN

By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS, *Author of "The King in Yellow," etc.*

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THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF SIX SHORT STORIES DETAILING THE EXPERIENCES OF AN AMERICAN FAMILY ABROAD. TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY A SERIES OF DRAWINGS BY T. DE THULSTRUP

### THE ARRIVAL

"WHAT WAS your first impression of Paris, Mr. Van Twiller?" inquired the young man from East Boston, as I was lighting my cigar in the corridor of the Hôtel des Michéons after breakfast.

"The first thing I noticed," said I, "was the entire United States walking down the Boulevard des Italiens."

"And your second impression, sir?" he asked somewhat uncertainly.

"The entire United States walking back again."

He lighted a cigarette and tried to appear cheerful. He knew I possessed two daughters. A man in possession of such knowledge will endure much.

Presently the stout young man from Chicago came up to request a light for his cigar.

"See Paris and die, eh?" he observed with odious affability.

"I doubt that the city can be as unhealthy as that," I said coolly.

Defeated, he joined forces with the young man from East Boston, and they retired to the terrace to sit and hate me.

My daughter Alida, my daughter Dulcima, and I spent our first day in Paris "ong voitor," as the denizen of East Boston informed me later.

"What is your first impression, Alida?" I asked, as our victoria rolled smoothly down the Avenue de l'Opéra.

"Paris? An enormous blossom carved out of stone!—a huge architectural Renaissance rose with white stone petals!"

I looked at my pretty daughter with pride.

"That is what Mr. Van Dieman says," she added confidently.

My enthusiasm cooled at once.

"Van Dieman exaggerates," I said. "Dulcima, what do you find to characterize Paris?"

"The gowns!" she cried. "Oh, papa! did you see that girl going past just now?"

I opened my guidebook in silence.

The sunshine flooded everything; the scent of flowers filled the soft air; the city was a garden, sweet with green leaves, bordered with green grass—a garden, too, in architecture, set out in silvery gray foliage of stone. The streets are as smooth and clean as a steamer's deck, with little clear rivulets flowing in gutters that seem as inviting as country brooks.

Paris is a big city full of red-legged soldiers.

Paris is a forest of pink and white chestnut blossoms under which the inhabitants sit without their hats on.

Paris is a collection of vistas; at the end of every vista is a masterpiece of architecture; on the summit of every eminence is a masterpiece of sculpture.

Paris is a city of several millions of inhabitants, every inhabitant holding both hands out to you for a tip.

Paris is a park, smothered in foliage, under which asphalted streets lead to Paradise.

Paris is a sanitarium so skilfully conducted that nobody can tell the patients from the physicians; and all the inmates are firmly convinced that the outside world is mad.

I looked back at the gilded mass of the Opéra—that great pile of stone set lightly there as the toe of a ballet-girl's satin slipper.

"What are you thinking of, papa?" asked Alida.

"Nothing," I said hastily, amazed at my own frivolity.

"Notice," said I, "the exquisite harmony of the sky-line. Here in Paris the Government regulates the height of buildings. Nothing inharmonious can be built; the selfishness and indifference of private ownership which in New York erects cheap skyscrapers around our loveliest architectural remains, the City Hall, would not be tolerated here, where artistic ensemble is as necessary to people as the bread they eat."

"Dear me, where have I read that?" exclaimed Alida innocently.

I said nothing more.

We were now passing through that wing of the Louvre which faces the Carousel, and we turned sharply to the right under the little arc, and straight past the Tuileries Gardens, all blooming with tulips and hyacinths, past the quaint weather-stained statues of an epoch as dead as its own sculptors, past the long arcades of the Rivoli, under which human spiders lurk for the tourist of Cook, and out into the Place de la Concorde—the finest square in the world.

The sun glittered on the brass inlaid base on which towered the monolith. The splashing of the great fountains filled the air with a fresh sweet sound. Round us, in a vast circle, sat the "Cities of France," with "Strasbourg" smothered in crepe and funeral wreaths, each still stone figure crowned with battlemented crowns and bearing the carved symbols of their ancient power in time-indented scutcheons, all of stone.

The fresh wet pavement blazed in the sunshine; men wheeled handcars filled with violets or piled high with yellow jonquils and silvery hyacinths.

Violet, white, and yellow—these are the colors which Paris wears in springtime, twined in her chaplet of tender green.

I said this aloud to Dulcima, who replied that they were wearing blue in Paris this spring, and that she would like to know how soon we were going to the dressmakers.

Now at last we were rolling up the Champs Elysées, with the Arc de Triomphe a bridge of pearl at the end of the finest vista in the world. Past us galloped gay cavalry officers, out

for a morning canter in the Bois de Boulogne; past us whizzed automobiles of every hue, shape and species; past us sped legions of bicycles.

Past us, too, trotted shoals of people well diluted by our fellow countrymen, yet a truly Parisian crowd for all that. Hundreds of uniforms dotted the throngs; cuirassiers in short blue stable jackets, sabres hooked under their left elbows, little pion-pion lads, in baggy red trousers and shakos bound with yellow; hussars jingling along, wearing jackets of robin's-egg blue faced with white; chasseurs à Cheval, wearing turquoise blue braided with black; then came the priests in black, well groomed as jackdaws in April; policemen in sombre uniforms, wearing sword bayonets; gendarmes off duty—for the Republican Guard takes the place of the Gendarmerie within the walls of Paris; smart officers from the Fontainebleau artillery school, in cherry-red and black; Saint-Cyr soldiers in crude blues and reds, with the blue shako smothered under plumes; then Sisters, in their dark habits and white coifs, with sweet, serene faces looking out on the sinful world they spent their lives in praying for.

"Dulcima," I said, "what particular characteristic strikes you when you watch these passing throngs of women?"

"Their necks; every Parisienne is a beauty from behind—such exquisite necks and hair."

"Their ankles," added Alida innocently; "they are the best-shod women in the world!"

I had noticed something of the sort; in fact, there is no escape for a man's eyes in Paris. Look where he will, he is bound to bring up against two neat little shoes trotting along demurely about their own frivolous business. One cannot help wondering what that business may be or where those little polished shoes are going so lightly, tap! tap! across the polished asphalt. And there are thousands on thousands of such shoes, passing, repassing, twinkling everywhere, exquisite, shapely, gay little shoes of Paris, pattering through boulevard and avenue, square and street until the whole city takes the cadence, keeping time, day and night, to the little tripping feet of the Parisienne—bless her, heart and sole!

"Of what are you thinking, papa?" asked Alida.

"Nothing—nothing, child," I muttered.

We left our victoria and mounted to the top of the Arc de Triomphe. The world around us was bathed in a delicate haze; silver-gray and emerald the view stretched on every side from the great Basilica on Montmartre to the silent Fortresse of Mont-Valerien; from the vast dome of the Pantheon, springing up like a silver bubble in the sky, to the dull golden dome of the Invalides, and the dome of the Val-de-Grâce.



ARTILLERY PROTECTING ORANGE RIVER BRIDGE



WATERING CAVALRY HORSES



ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS LYING LOW IN THE TRENCHES AT HONEY NEST KLOOF



MESSAGES FROM KIMBERLEY BY THE HELIOGRAPH



TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE STATIONS



WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA  
THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS



EATING RATIONS IN THE FACE OF THE ENEMY



NOON BIVOUAC OF THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS



THE REGIMENT'S MASCOT—A BABOON

PUSHING ON TO  
FROM STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN ACTION WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA





THE HOSPITAL TRAIN'S BURDEN



MOUNTED INFANTRY FROM NEW SOUTH WALES



THE WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT CREEPING TOWARD THE ENEMY UNDER COVER



MAKING COVER ON THE OPEN VELDT



A WARD IN ARMY HOSPITAL AT ORANGE RIVER



—A BABY OSTRICH



MOUNTED INFANTRY GOING INTO BIVOUAC



SOUNDING THE ALARM AT HONEY NEST KLOOF

# TO PRETORIA

IN SOUTH AFRICA. COPYRIGHT 1900 BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, NEW YORK

spite of the Sainte Chapelle, with its gilded lacework, spite of the bazaar Tour Saint-Jacques, spite of the lean monster raised by Monsieur Eiffel, straddling the vast Esplanade in the west, the solid twin towers of Notre-Dame dominated the spreading city by their sheer majesty—dominated Saint-Sulpice, dominated the Trocadero, dominated even the Pantheon.

"From those towers," said I, "Quasimodo looked down and saw the slim body of Esmeralda hanging on the gibbet."

"What became of her goat?" asked Alida, who was fond of pets.

"That reminds me," began Duleima, "that now we are safely in Paris we might be allowed to ask papa about that—"

"There is a steamer which sails for New York to-morrow," I said calmly. "Any mention of that pig will ensure us state-rooms in half an hour."

Considerably subdued, the girls meekly opened their Baedekers and patronized the view, while I lighted a cigar and nursed.

It was my second cigar that morning. Certainly I was a changed man—but was it a change for the better? Within me I felt something stirring—I knew not what.

It was that long buried germ of gaiety, that latent uncultivated and embryonic germ which lies dormant in all Anglo-

Saxons; and usually dies dormant, or is drowned in solitary cocktails at a solemn club.

Certainly I was changing. Van Dieman was right. Doubtless any change could not be the worse for a man who has not sufficient intelligence to take care of his own pig.

"There is," said Duleima, referring to her guidebook, "a cafe near here in the Bois de Boulogne, called the Cafe Chinois. I should so love to breakfast at a Chinese cafe."

"With chopsticks!" added Alida, soulfully clasping her gloved hands.

"Your Cafe Chinois is doubtless a rendezvous for the Mafiosi of Paris," I said, "but we'll try it if you wish."

I am wondering, now, just what sort of a place that cafe is, set like a jewel among the green trees of the Bois. I know it is expensive, but not very expensive; I know, also, that the dainty young persons who sipped mint on the terrace appeared to disregard certain conventionalities which I had been led to believe were never disregarded in France.

The safest way was to pretend a grave abstraction when their bright eyes wandered toward one; and I did this, without exactly knowing why I did.

"I wish," said I to Duleima, "that Van Dieman was here. He understands all this surface life one sees in the parks and streets."

"Do you really wish that Mr. Van Dieman was here?" asked Alida, softly coloring.

I looked at her gravely.

"Because," she said, "I believe he is coming about the middle of May."

"Oh, he is, is he?" I said, without enthusiasm. "Well, we shall doubtless be on the Rhine by the middle of May."

"My gowns couldn't be finished until June any way," said Duleima, laying her gloved fingers on Alida's chair.

So they were allies, then.

"I didn't know you had ordered any gowns," I said superciliously.

"I haven't—yet," she said coolly.

"Neither have I," began Alida; but I refused to hear any more.

"When you are at your modistes you may talk gowns until you faint away," said I; "but now let us try to take an intelligent interest in this famous and ancient capital of European civilization and liberty—"

"Did you notice that girl's gown?" motioned Alida to Duleima.

I also looked. But it was not the beauty of the gown that I found so remarkable.

"I wonder," thought I—"but no matter. I wish that idiot Van Dieman was here."

# The POLITICAL CONTEST of 1900

By HENRY LOOMIS NELSON

## V

### THE CONDUCT OF THE CAMPAIGN

THE CONDUCT of the Presidential campaign is largely a matter of money and organization. As a rule, the heads of campaign committees have very little respect for the intelligence of the voters. In selecting speakers they usually prefer one who can tell stories to one who can make arguments. Most of them have more faith in a secret emissary who can buy votes than in any orator. Inventors or discoverers of scandalous stories are occasionally in demand, although the more astute campaign managers have learned, by sad experience, that scandals and "charges" may be pushed too far. It will not do to give the impression that the opposition candidate is being persecuted.

I recall a conversation which I overheard in a street car during an exciting local campaign. One of the candidates was known to be a gambler, and he was accused of being a "welscher." An opposition newspaper had undertaken to substantiate this charge by publishing a fac-simile of a check given by the candidate for a gambling debt, the check being returned by the bank as "not good." Two men, of respectable appearance, were looking at the paper and speaking in indignation of the harshness of the assault. "This settles it," finally said one of them. "I was in doubt before, but now I shall vote for X," naming the "welscher." The candidate was being "persecuted." It is not a lofty kind of mind which will reach such a conclusion, but it is a common kind, and the campaign manager is after numbers. The intelligent vote may flatter a candidate, but it cannot elect him. It is the maxim of the campaign manager that "one man's vote is as good as another's," and, therefore, he seeks those which are to be had most cheaply.

The nominations once made, the campaign is a hunt for votes. Some votes are hunted for in one way, and some in another. The "still hunt" has its advantages, but it is foul with vice. The hunt with a brass band impresses and captures the heedless. Bengal lights; torchlight processions; processions of railroad men swinging red signal lanterns to indicate the danger which threatens the country from the other side; barbecues at which men eat half-cooked beasts and drink quantities of strong liquor; grotesque cartoons in which the candidates of the other party are lampooned and misrepresented—all these efforts are efficacious, or are thought to be. Even most of the oratory is of a piece with these crude performances.

Each party, in the State of New York, maintains a corps of young men with good voices and fair vocabulary. They are ignorant of public questions, except as they are informed by party newspapers. But this casual information, mainly inac-

creditable for honesty or patriotism. They lead the opposition candidate with oburgations, and, according to them, every four years the country is in danger of going to rack and ruin the day after election. The individual is to lose his liberty, the republic is to give way to a corrupt plutocratic despotism or to socialist spoliation or to anarchy. Such prophecies as these have been made quadrennially for at least a hundred years, by both sides in every contest. As the republic still exists, each party must admit itself guilty of many false prophecies; and as no election has been followed by a re-



MARCUS ALONZO HANNA

JAMES KIMBROUGH JONES

volt, except that of 1860, it may be taken for granted that the false prophets have not really believed their Cassandra-like tales even while they were uttering them.

The present campaign presents as an issue, more than any since that of 1860, the character of the government; but the vaticination, the dismal auguries, the foreboding shrieks, will be no louder or more dreadful now than they were when Mr. Cleveland was running against Mr. Harrison on the tariff issue. These young orators are known as "spellbinders." A "spellbinder" who has a stock of Joe Millerisms can command a much larger salary than one who can only argue.

In the campaign of 1896 we had "business men's processions" in various cities—and a very large one in New York. Grave men of affairs, including professional men, marched in the streets carrying walking-sticks, as if they were sabres or muskets, or divining rods, and testified to their love for gold. Some of them defaced their clothing with huge brass beetles to show that they were proud to be called "gold bugs." This was their contribution to the "great debate," then in progress, on the science of money. They were thus convincing human minds of the validity of the single gold standard theory. They were proving by the quantity of parades the soundness of the principle that it is quality, not quantity, which we want in money. On the other side, men sought to demonstrate the scientific value of the contention that the government ought to coin silver free at the ratio of 16 to 1 by wearing in their buttonholes disks of the size of silver dollars, although one of these wearers was overheard to insist that if the theory prevailed, and if Bryan were elected, the government would pay 16 silver dollars for every gold dollar presented at the Treasury. That was his idea of the meaning of the cry for free silver and 16 to 1.

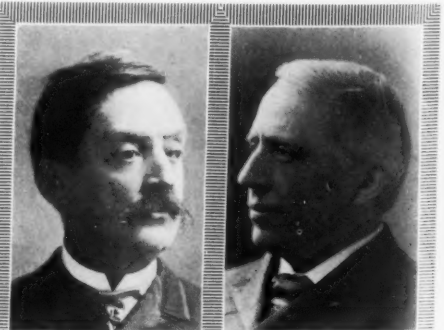
In this campaign, too, the Presidential candidates lent themselves to the undignified game of the managers. One of them turned his house into a kind of shrine, and pilgrims from different parts of the country paid him visits, singly and in groups. The campaign managers arranged the panorama. They trampled over his lawn, killing the grass, invaded his home, treated him as a spectacle and the members of his family, including his venerable mother, as part of the show, shook his hand, and listened to a few words of welcome which were necessarily commonplace. The other candidate flew around the country during the hot and dusty days of summer, in railroad trains. He made speeches from the rear platform—speeches that were the merest yells, without consecutive thought, without sense of propriety, without much regard to fact, uttered in no worthier attitude toward the

great office concerning which the contest raged—for it actually did rage—than that of the poorly paid "spellbinders." This candidate seemed always begrimed with dust and perspiration. Sometimes the newspapers printed his photograph with his collar off and his neck swathed in an apparently dingy handkerchief. He, too, was mauled over by inquisitive people, and between the two the Presidency came out of the contest in a very bedraggled condition. One of the candidates is said to have promised reform in the coming campaign, and it is to be hoped that the campaign managers will permit him to follow his decent inclinations. He may have a good influence on his opponent.

Some serious work is done. Some important speeches are made. These are generally delivered in cities, and are intended for publication, with a view of reaching the reading and thoughtful public for whose benefit speeches are also made in Congress, and are printed and distributed at the expense of the government. This is not an honorable proceeding, but very few modern politicians possess what might be called delicacy of taste.

As the campaign approaches its conclusion, the energy of the managers is redoubled. Pamphlets, handbills, printed screechies in all forms, containing heedless or malicious untruths, sometimes also effective truths, are sent flying over the country. There is a vigilant lookout for "roorbacks," meaning mendacious inventions uttered at the last moment when it is supposed to be too late to contradict them. There is an urgent demand for money, for the local organizations must get out the voters, and the brass bands must play up to the Saturday night before the election. Then the "spellbinders" test their throats and the calculators begin. Now is the time when the corruptionist's toil is unceasing, and when he concludes negotiations for the "floaters," for the "blocks of five," or more, for the "lodging-house vote." Now is the time, too, when colonists are counted off, colonists who have been taken from sure to doubtful States. How much corruption there is, none but the corruptionists know.

I believe that all Presidential elections have been decided as the people have voted, but I have never known a campaign in which the beaten party was not sure that it had been defrauded. The Republicans, for example, are sure that, in 1884, Mr. Cleveland was counted in in New York State, and the Bryan men are equally certain that, in 1896, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio were colonized from New York and Pennsylvania, in both of which States the Republicans had many thousands of votes to spare. The only ground apparent on the surface for this last charge is that the vote of the two parties in New York increased less than eight per cent when compared with the Presidential vote of 1892, while that of Illinois and Ohio increased, in each State, about twenty per



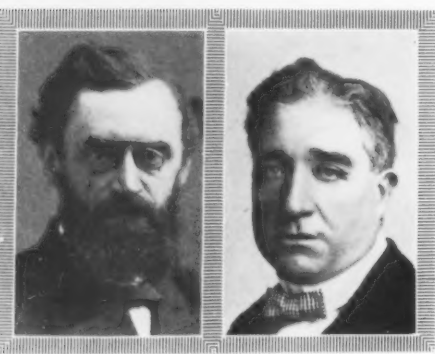
MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY

ARTHUR PUE GORMAN

cent, and that of Indiana about eighteen per cent. There is no reason, on this score at least, for suspecting colonization from Pennsylvania, since the vote of the two parties in that State increased about sixteen per cent.

This kind of campaign costs a great deal of money, and although the contributions never equal the sums which are

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 23)



CARL SCHURZ

WILLIAM BOURKE COCKRAN

curate, is not considered binding. In emergencies, or to meet local exigencies, the orators will vary it, widen it, enlarge or curtail it, twist and reverse it, lie about it in any way which will further the ends of those who pay their wages. They have few scruples, very little mind, and large lungs. They tell the most startling tales of fancy to their auditors, confident that they will not be found out. They give their opponents



## THE CHANCES FOR A NATIVE UPRISING IN SOUTH AFRICA

It has been two hundred years, and thou- sand years, since the white man first came to South Africa from the east. Let them once see the light of getting back their birthright, and the horrors, with its attendant horrors, will be repeated. I have attended the natives and speak from knowl- edge. There is only one thing they hate worse than death, and that is two of them. The natives have caused them years of trouble and treatment have caused them to look on the white as their natural enemy. The native has no rights—he can live, yes, but that is about all. He must not be out of doors after night in the evening, unless he has a permit from his "master." He must do a certain amount of work every year or he cannot remain. And what is most inhuman of all, his "master" can in certain cases of disobedience whip him with a lash made of hippopotamus hide an inch thick at the butt and tapering to a thread. Properly applied, this whip can make a nice strip of flesh and skin out of the toughest native extant. It is brutal in the extreme. That and many other reasons is why the native longs for the moment of re- venge—of deliverance!

The native is like a child, and if properly treated is amenable to anything within reason. He is grateful for trifles and will reciprocate with interest, if he can. The average native has a highly developed sense of humor, and will laugh and chuckle on the slightest provoca- tion. His great weakness is his fondness for sweet things. While in Johannesburg I had three assistants in my employ. Their duty consisted in supplying the motive power for the press and in distributing the papers. Inci- dentally they wrapped the out-of-town edition, and that caused their downfall. The paste, made of flour and water, used in wrapping the papers, disappeared at an alarming rate. Think- ing that rats were the thieves, I dosed it liber- ally with cloves. The paste went faster than ever. Up to this time I had not suspected either Six Pence, Piet or Charley, but Six Pence acted so guilty when I inquired about the paste that I determined to watch. Accord- ingly I hid, and that evening saw the trio feasting on the paste—it was their dessert. I did not whip them or have them arrested. I gave them tobacco and talked kindly to them. The result? They would have gone to Hades and back for me.

The great trouble with the natives is the missionary. Take the native in his original state and he is a good-natured, overgrown boy, with few vices and many virtues. But let a missionary once appear and tell him to beware of a certain vice and "it follows as the night the day" that he will most assuredly try it at the very earliest opportunity. The natives knew nothing of civilized vices until the thought of them was suggested by the whites. And once suggested, the native improved upon

them in a marvellous manner. Take drinking as an instance. Before he was civilized the Kaffir drank his maize beer in moderation. When the white came to civilize him, he soon learned to concoct a mixture known as Cape Smoke. It consists of wood alcohol, crude petroleum, a touch of vitriol, and red pepper. It is a delightful mixture, and one drink is sufficient to put a white man *hors de combat*. The native drinks it with relish and gets "crazy drunk" on it. So much for civiliza- tion.

There are nearly ten million natives in South Africa, and, as many of them are well armed, a general revolt will prove a terrible thing. Then the white man will have to make com- mon cause to retain his supremacy.

EDGAR MELS.

## TWO NEW YORKERS.

One Gives the Other a Handy Lift.

Mr. E. C. Hazard, one of the oldest and best-known wholesale grocers in New York, has for many years given his attention to the preparation of fine food delicacies. He has a farm and experiment station down on Staten Island, where the famous Shrewsbury Ketchup, Burnt Onion Sauce, Shrewsbury Mush- rooms and other delicacies are prepared in a most skillful manner.

One evening last autumn while on his way home, Mr. H. sat with one of the officials of the N. J. C. railroad, who seemed to be living with one foot in the grave—stomach so badly disordered that nothing would digest. It seemed only a question of a few weeks, at most, when death would come.

"Mr. Hazard insisted upon taking the gen- tleman to his house and giving him a package of Grape-Nuts breakfast food which is manu- factured by the Postum Cereal Co., at the pure food factories at Battle Creek, Mich., a food which Mr. Hazard had been using at his own table for a long time, greatly to his benefit.

"He told the gentleman that he could get well in a few weeks by the use of perfectly prepared food of this sort, and would never forget the day when he first tried Grape-Nuts. The prediction came true; the official is not only alive to-day, but is in better health than he has experienced for many years, all of which he attributes to the use of Grape-Nuts and from the advice of Mr. Hazard."

There are two reasons for this; in the first place, Grape-Nuts are made from certain selected portions of wheat and barley that contain phosphate of potash and albumen which nature uses in the human system to make up the gray matter in the brain and nerve centers throughout the body.

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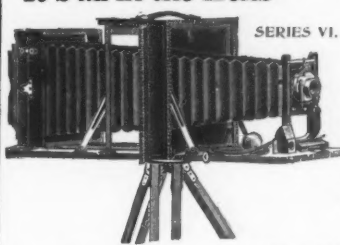
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## From a Woman's Viewpoint

Edited by  
**MARGARET E. SANGSTER**

### THE BIENNIAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

**T**HE PLANS for the fifth Biennial Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at Milwaukee, June 4th to 9th inclusive, which have been a year in formulating and crystallizing, are now practically completed. The clubwomen of Wisconsin generally and of Milwaukee particularly are ready to welcome their city clubwomen throughout the country and to be their hostesses through a week of profit and pleasure that will fully equal, if not surpass, the high-water mark touched at the Denver Biennial.

It is interesting at this point to pause a moment for a brief resumé of the history of these biennial meetings. The first, at Chicago in 1892, was in the tentative period of the enterprise and before officers or members had got fully into the swing of the movement. The second one, at Philadelphia, showed an increase in attendance and interest, but the society was still tinged strongly with organization effort and mistakes. It was at that meeting, too, that the State federations loomed into some prominence, a prominence which at Louisville was further augmented and emphasized. As the organization approached its fourth biennial, the rise of the State federations was apparent. They had increased in number from five at Philadelphia to thirty at Denver, and already the question was beginning to be asked, "Will the State and general society collide?" The income for the expenses for the general federation had also become a prominent question; State representation was brought before the assembly—all important matters. These were met at Denver by presentation and discussion which was, six months later, brought to an issue by the now famous action of the Worcester (Mass.) Woman's Club in proposing practically a reorganization of the General Federation. At the federation council meeting at Philadelphia last June, it is history how the matter was committed to the consideration of a committee of fifteen representative clubwomen, taken from various parts of the country, which committee is to present its report at Milwaukee. It is also an open secret that this committee was so strongly divided in its sentiment that the minority report will be presented at Milwaukee, and, barring a slight majority, is as strong in its stand and arguments as is the major report.

What is true of the committee of fifteen is true of the membership at large of the federation. Reorganization seemed in the air at the close of the Denver meeting; on the flying trains that sped east and west from that memorable gathering the question was thoroughly canvassed. Many, even among the conservative, women felt that the federation had come to the parting of the ways; that its usefulness as a national body was nearly over. Its place henceforth, sooner or later, was to be that of a national council and a final executive board, reaching the individual clubs only through the State federations. As the months passed, however, and clubwomen everywhere studied the matter, it has developed that not by any means all of the clubs in the federation are willing to give up their direct connection with the general society.

On the other hand, some large and important clubs have withdrawn from the G. F. W. C. with the frank statement that the Federation will be too expensive a luxury under the new per capita tax, as all of its benefits can be received through the State federation representation. The matter is to be fully threshed out at Milwaukee, but it is hardly expected that a decision will be reached there. The question develops under discussion. It is too vital a matter to the future of the society to be disposed of except after thorough study in all its bearings. What will probably happen will be that some proposition embodying postponement until the sixth biennial will be decided upon. This matter alone will prove a great impetus to the attendance of clubwomen, and there is likely to be the largest gathering ever yet assembled at a federation biennial.

The programme for the meetings, as prepared by the committee, of which Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter of Springfield, O., is the capable chairman, is full of helpful and suggestive interest. Education, art, civics and philanthropy are the general subjects, which are divided and sub-divided into comprehensive topics. Some of the well-known women who are included among the list of fifty speakers are Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, Mrs. Lydia Avery Connelley Ward, Miss Alice French (Octave Thonet), Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Mrs. Frederick Nathan of New York and Miss Florence Kelly of Chicago, who will represent the work of the Consumers' Leagues; Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, Mrs. Corinne Stubbs Brown of Chicago, who has been identified with the investigation into the industrial problem as it affects women and children; Mrs. Frederick Hanger of Little Rock, Ark., and Miss Datha Stone Pinneo of Norwalk, Conn., whose brilliant "talks" are famous among Eastern clubs. An important



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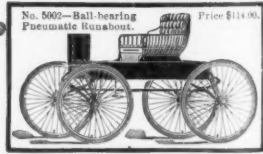
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MRS. ELLA HOES NEVILLE

of Johns Hopkins and Leland Stanford Universities will present the subject of "Municipal Art"—there will be other special features. One of these is an arts and crafts exhibit such as has never before been attempted at a biennial meeting. Space forbids descanting upon its merits, and clubwomen are urged rather to go and see.

Recalling the poor voices of many of the speakers at Denver, by which much valuable matter was lost beyond the first five rows from the platform, the programme committee make solemn assertion that every speaker scheduled for Milwaukee is known to possess a good carrying voice. Some double meetings are arranged for, but there will not be as many as at either Louisville or Denver.

The social side of the meeting is almost overwhelming. The hospitality of the Milwaukee women, headed by Mrs. James Sydney Peck, chairman of the local board, and ably supplemented by a long list of the city's socially prominent women, can hardly, all of it, be accepted. Two beautiful receptions mark Monday, the opening night—a lake-shore drive to Downer College with a "tea" in the garden and a series of brilliant house receptions only partially indicate the plans of the entertainment committee. Scarcely less interested than the city is the State clubwomen, and headed by the president of the State federation, Mrs. Ella Hoes Neville, they are ready to give a most cordial welcome. Representatives of the State federation are on all local committees and will cooperate with Milwaukee women in looking after the visitors. The Credentials Committee, with Mrs. George H. Noyes of Milwaukee as its chairman, is prepared to give an object lesson in rapid, systematic work in this most important department. A committee, new in biennial history, is that of Non-Resident Introductions. Its title explains its import, and the fact that Mrs. Charles S. Morris of Berlin, Wis., former president of the State federation, is its chairman ensures the speedy acquaintance of all visiting strangers.

An election of officers will take place at Milwaukee, but no special excitement about it has, as yet, developed. Mrs. Lowe is a candidate for re-election. The names of Mrs. Helmut of New York, Mrs. Brock of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Platt-Decker are also mentioned freely, but no strong movement in behalf of any one of them has developed at this time. Special trains will be run from various parts of the country. A large delegation will travel from New York State in this way, with Mrs. William Tod Helmut, president of the State federation, at its head. The itinerary includes a day at Niagara, an evening reception from the clubwomen of Buffalo, and a stop of several hours at Cleveland for more courtesies. It is estimated that fully five thousand delegates and visiting clubwomen will be in attendance, and all are requested to wear on arrival at Milwaukee a knot of blue ribbon for prompt recognition by the reception committee.

MARGARET HAMILTON WELCH.

At a recent function Dr. Truman J. Backus of Packer Institute, Brooklyn, congratulated Mount Holyoke College on its newly elected president, Miss Woolley, whom he described as a woman possessed of humor, common-sense and consecration. Miss Woolley is slender and youthful; she has a pleasing face and a gracious manner, and will bring to her post the qualities needed to make her successful in its important chair. The sweet and dignified countenance of Mrs. Elizabeth Storrs Mead, the retiring president of Mount Holyoke, was an object lesson to all who met her at the brilliant breakfast tendered Miss Woolley, on the threshold of May, by the New York Alumnae Associations of Wheaton Seminary and Mount Holyoke College. President Seth Low of Columbia University, Dr. John H. Barrows of Oberlin College, Superintendent Maxwell of the New York Board of Education, and other prominent teachers were among the guests.



MRS. S. S. FRACKELTON

The gathering at Des Moines of the Mothers' Congress was not intended for anything so frivolous as to bring into association a great many very lovely looking women. Nevertheless, on few occasions does the observer see more beauty on exhibition than at a mothers' convention of this sort. Women are there of all ages, from charming grandmothers to exquisite youthful matrons of the sweetest Madonna type, and they are so animated by a noble purpose and so enthusiastic in their pursuit of knowledge about children, and child-culture in general, that a sight of them in council is a thing to remember. Mrs. Birney herself, as president of the Mothers' Congress, stands for the embodiment of all that is refined, fascinating and worth-while in the womanhood of the period.

There are an originality, breeziness and moral earnestness about the Western woman which render her a most delightful comrade wherever we find her. As may be expected, she is progressive, and thinks little of obstacles which a stout heart and a deft hand can vanquish. She is often a reformer, and with her to perceive an abuse is to attempt to remedy it. In various fields of municipal housekeeping—social science, the protection of health, the care of orphan children, the supervision of public schools, and the amelioration of poverty—the Western woman, with her excellent discretion, true philanthropy and practical common-sense takes and keeps the lead. She is trusted by the men who are her fellow-citizens, and Western men are not ashamed to be advised by women, to their honor be it said.

An interesting feature of the coming Mothers' Congress will be the application of the maternal spirit to a condition which is always a menace to social order, because the next generation is in a way more important to the nation than the one now in the arena. Mrs. Frederick Schoff of Philadelphia, a member of the New Century Club, has made an investigation into the laws concerning the care of dependent, neglected and misdealing children, and will present a report to the Congress of Mothers. This will be followed by a discussion of ways and means to supplement deficient legislation.



MRS. GEORGE H. NOYES

hour at one of the meetings will be devoted to civil service reform as presented by a group of Massachusetts women, headed by Miss Rowe, president of the State federation. The Massachusetts clubwomen have been particularly active in resisting a recent attempt which was made to break down the civil service laws of their State. Miss Rowe is to present a plea for a study of civil service reform by the clubs, and Miss L. S. W. Perkins of Concord, who drew up the appeal that has been sent broadcast throughout clubdom, will send a paper to be read by Mrs. Whittier of Lowell.

The art committee of the General Federation, of which Mrs. Herman S. Hall of Chicago is chairman, cooperating with the biennial art committee, of which Mrs. S. S. Frackelton of Milwaukee is the chairman, are promising interesting things. In addition to two art meetings—one Wednesday evening, June 6th, at which Mrs. Zulma Taft Garland, an artist of wide reputation, will lecture on "The Possibilities of Sculpture in our Cities and Towns," and a second art session on Thursday afternoon, at which Dr. George Kriehin of Johns Hopkins and Leland Stanford Universities will present the subject of "Municipal Art"—there will be other special features. One of these is an arts and crafts exhibit such as has never before been attempted at a biennial meeting. Space forbids descanting upon its merits, and clubwomen are urged rather to go and see.

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"Give me a round-trip ticket as usual," says Johnson to the clerk in a terrible tone, giving his mustache a forcible twist.

"I—I say, do you always buy round-trip tickets?" stammers the Frenchman.

"Always," says Johnson.

"Then I apologize."

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The Watchdog: "Indeed! How do you know all this?"

The Goat: "I have inside information. I swallowed his note."

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"H'm!" replied Grimshaw, in a non-committal way. "Good-day, doctor."

"Pardon me," said the physician, suavely; "but the—ah! fee—for my advice is ten dollars."

"Very likely it is worth that amount, but as I have concluded not to take it, of course I owe you nothing." And he departed, leaving the eminent specialist entirely without language appropriate for the emergency.

## A PARADOX

"WHAT MAKES Muggs look so vacant?"

"I think he is full."

## WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED

"SAY," said the man with the worried look, "do you remember giving me a lot of advice on how to conduct my love affairs about two months ago?"

"Yes," replied the man with the wise expression.

"Told me if I wanted to win the girl I should make love to her mother!"

"Uh—huh."

"Said if I could get the old lady on my side all I had to do was to toddle around with a ring and say 'When?' to the girl."

The wise man nodded.

"Said for me to compliment the mother on her youthful appearance," continued the worried man, "and give her a jolly about how sad it was that the young ladies of the present were not to be compared with those of the past?"

"Yes. Yes. You won the girl, I suppose?"

"Yes, I did—not. The old lady has sued her husband for divorce, and me for breach of promise."

## LOCATED

"SEEN my boy Tommy anywhere, Mrs. Rokey?"

"Well, no, I haven't seen 'im, but there's a light at the other end of the street."

## AN AWKWARD SURPRISE

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Mrs. Candor: "Well, John, our expected guests have disappointed us—Mr. and Mrs. Funniam haven't come."

Mr. Candor (heartily): "Thank Heaven!"

## A CASE OF WILLY-NILLY

"So you want to be my son-in-law, do you?" asked the old man, with as much fierceness as he could assume.

"Well," said the young man, "I don't want to, but I suppose I'll have to be if I marry your daughter."

## DOBBLEY'S REVENGE

"Joux, there's a burglar trying to get in the house!"

"Is there?"

"Yes. Aren't you going to do something about it?"

"No, Maria, I'm a humane man, but if that fellow falls over Johnny's tin wagon, and steps into a toy drum, and gets frightened by tredding on a rubber doll that says 'papa,' and barks his shins the same as I did when I came here in the dark to-night, 'twill be all his own fault. I don't feel called upon to interfere with my advice, or to offer a helping hand, for it won't be a deserving case. Good-night."

## HEART DISEASE.

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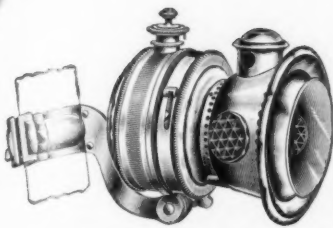
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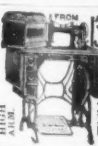
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### THE KAISER'S CLOTHES

WRITING of the Kaiser in his new book, Maurice Teudet says the Emperor's foreign uniforms alone fill two large rooms, and are kept in immense cupboards. No uniform shop, it is said, is better furnished. One garment alone is not to be found in the many presses, and that is a dressing-gown. The absence of this is a matter of imitation. Shortly after the war of 1870, a manufacturer of the south of Germany sent the old Emperor a costly dressing-gown of gold brocade. This dressing-gown was returned to the manufacturer with the brief remark: "The Hohenzollerns do not wear dressing-gowns." William II. has kept up the habit, and has never possessed a dressing-gown.

### AN APT PUPIL

"Do you think you could learn to love me, Maud?"  
"I don't know, George," she answered, softly; "I might. I learned German once."

### HIS UNFINISHED STORY

PUBLISHER: "Did you ever start a book that you were unable to complete?"  
Author: "Oh, yes."  
Publisher: "What kind of a book was it?"  
Author: "Check-book."

### QUEEN VICTORIA'S MEMOIRIES

THE FULL extent of the Victorian era can be measured by the fact that Queen Victoria has seen eleven Lord Chancellors, ten Prime Ministers, six Speakers of the House of Commons, at least three Bishops of every See, and five or six of many Sees, five Archbishops of Canterbury and six Archbishops of York; and five Commanders-in-Chief. She has seen five Dukes of Norfolk succeed each other as Earl Marshal, and has outlived every duke and duchess and every marquis and marchioness who bore that rank in 1837. She has outlived every member of the Jockey Club and every Master of the Hounds who flourished in 1837. She has seen seventeen Presidents of the United States, ten Viceroy of Canada, fifteen Viceroy of India, and France successively ruled by one King, one Emperor, and seven Presidents of a Republic.

### PLAIN SAILING

A: "You say that the cashier is mysteriously missing?"  
B: "Yes."  
"And that \$10,000 of the bank's funds is also gone?"  
"Yes."  
"Then where is the mystery about it?"

### AN ADULT

"Say, pa, what is an adult?"  
"An adult, Jimmy, is a fellow who doesn't kick out a good pair of shoes every week or so."

### POOR AFFLICTED BOY

This is a genuine letter from a lad at school to his mother. After complaining generally of the school, the young gentleman says:  
"I hope Matilda's cold is better. I am glad she is not at shule. I think I have got consumption, the boys at this place are not gentlemanly, but of course you did not no this when you sent me here. I will try not to get bad habits. The pants have worn out at the knees. I think the tailor must have cheated you, the buttons have come off, and they are loose behind. I don't think the food is good, but I shd not mind if it was only stronger."  
"The piece of meat I sent you is off the beef we had on Sunday, but on other days it is more stringy. There are black beetles in the kitchen, and sometimes they cook them in the dinner, which cant be holesome when you are not strong. I have a tame beetle as a pet."  
"Do not mind my being so uncomfortable, as i do not think i shall last long. Please send me some more money, as i o 25 cents. if you cant spare it i think i can borrow it of a boy who is going to leave at the half quarter, but perhaps you would not like to be under an obligation to his parents.—Yr loving but retched son."

### A JUDGE OF FORM

A SCHOOL-TEACHER lately put the question: "What is the highest form of animal life?"  
"The giraffe," responded a bright member of the class.

### "MANY INVENTIONS" ECLIPSED

"WHOM do you consider the greatest inventor of the times?" asked the woman.  
"My husband," answered the other, proudly.  
"Why, I didn't know he ever invented anything!"  
"You should hear the excuses he gives for coming home at two in the morning!"

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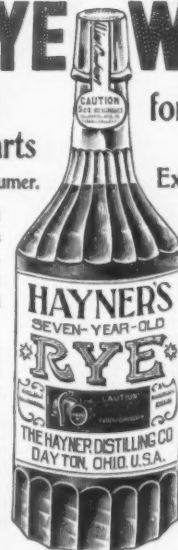
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Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using Hayner's Whiskey, which is an evidence of true merit. We give you absolutely pure Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for \$3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than \$5.00.

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Their first winter—1804-5—was spent among the Mandan Indians; the winter of 1805-6 they passed near the mouth of the Columbia river among the Clatsop Indians. They crossed the Rocky Mountains at five different places, and traveled sometimes in canoes, sometimes on horseback, sometimes afoot, and covered about 10,000 miles in all.

Their adventures proved truth to be as strange as fiction; their discoveries were of the greatest importance.

Wonderland 1900 just issued by the Northern Pacific Railway Co. is largely devoted to Lewis and Clark's exploration, and is the only popular and reliable narrative of that expedition recently published.

The writer visited the important places on the explorers' route and photographs were taken for specially illustrating the article.

The book will be sent to any address upon receipt of six cents in stamps, by Chas. S. Fee, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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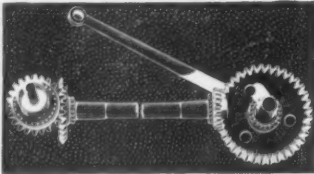
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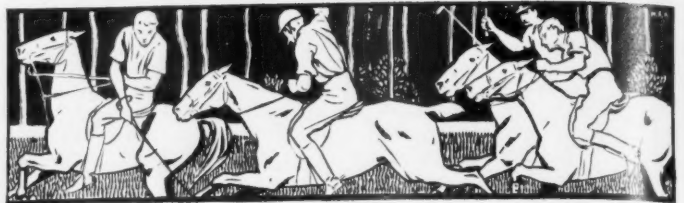
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## POLO AT LAKEWOOD

POLO has had a healthy growth since its introduction in this country, and year by year it has increased in popularity. It is yet in its infancy in America, but it has a very bright future before it and is destined to secure a firmer grip because of its spectacular features and the sterling qualities necessary to play the game.

It is very easy to catch the fever, as polo abounds in more action of a lively, dashing nature than is found in any other line of outdoor sport. In the more recent development of polo Mr. George J. Gould has given the sport a stimulus which is fully appreciated by polo men everywhere. He is practically a new devotee of the game, but in the brief space of time that he has been interested in the sport he has accomplished wonderful results, and the opening of the polo season court, his estate at a rare treat for the part in the tournament.

Mr. Gould has gone polo, and in the equipment has spent a large sum the satisfaction of having polo outfit in America. Eldorado which is sure centre. Lakewood, on mate, is an ideal place can be played there round. This is a great Jersey winter resort is from New York and prominent polo dis-

The game at the there are three of lightful outdoor enter- of pleasure-seekers and wood. The public is on polo days, and it is a pretty sight to behold two or three thousand people on the side lines seated in coaches and smart traps at the tournament matches.

The scene is decidedly picturesque as one watches the players, in the silk and satin colors of their respective clubs, out on the green level field for preliminary practice and then sees them line up in the centre, waiting for the ball to be thrown in.

The instant the ball is put in play, there is a merry scramble for the sphere as either team forces the play into its opponent's territory, and the riding furnishes no end of excitement, as the ponies are constantly on the gallop. The skill of the players in hitting the ball accurately while going at racing speed is marvellous, and the whole scene is one of life and motion.



BENJAMIN NICOLL, MEADOWBROOK



A RUN ACROSS FIELD

promises to be the most successful season in the history of the game in this country.

The Herbert trophies, offered by H. L. Herbert, chairman of the Polo Association, were played for by five teams, handicapped under sixteen goals; namely, Rockaway, Philadelphia, Staten Island, and Lakewood II. and III. They were won by Lakewood III. through clever team work and dashing individual play.

The Georginecourt Cups, presented by Mrs. Gould, brought together teams from Devon, Philadelphia, Rockaway, and two teams from Lakewood. The event was won by Lakewood I., which defeated the crack Devon team in a brilliant contest by 12 3-4 to 12 1-2, winning out from Rockaway in the final by 9 to 7 1-2.

The scene of action shifts from Lakewood to Westchester and thence to Meadowbrook and Philadelphia, after which will come the contest for championship honors at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, where there will be inaugurated for the first time also an event for second-class teams, to be known as the Junior Championship. The contestants in the first event will probably be Myopia, Devon, and Westchester; in the latter, Dedham, Meadowbrook, Rockaway, and Lakewood.

J. J. McNAMARA.



H. L. HERBERT, CHAIRMAN OF THE POLO ASSOCIATION



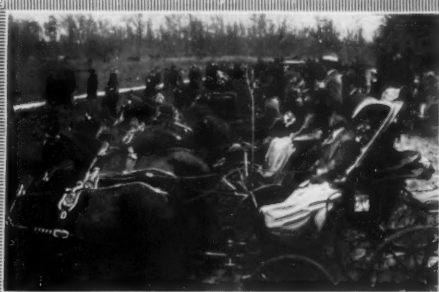
GEORGE J. GOULD, LAKEWOOD POLO CLUB



PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. HARE



WATCHING THE GAME



THE LINE OF CARRIAGES



INTERESTED SPECTATORS



ROCKAWAY VS. PHILADELPHIA—THE FIRST EVENT FOR THE GEORGIANCOURT CUPS. THE BALL IS THROWN INTO PLAY



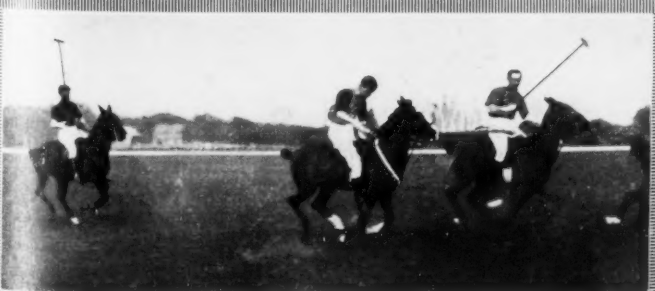
LAKESWOOD VS. DEVON—THE SECOND EVENT FOR THE GEORGIANCOURT CUPS. IN THE DISTANCE MR. GOULD'S NEW ATHLETIC CASINO



LAKESWOOD VS. DEVON—A HOT SCRIMMAGE ON THE LINE-UP



LAKESWOOD VS. DEVON—A BACKHANDER ALONG THE SIDE LINES



FINALS FOR THE GEORGIANCOURT CUPS—LAKESWOOD VS. ROCKAWAY



FRANCKE (ROCKAWAY) TRIES TO SAVE A GOAL

# THE POLO TOURNAMENT AT GEORGIANCOURT, MR. GEORGE GOULD'S LAKEWOOD ESTATE

# SPORT TRAVEL ADVENTURE

## EDITED BY WALTER CAMP.

### WESTERN VISITORS

The University of California has sent on East a body of track athletes who are plucky and willing. Last Saturday they were defeated by Yale by some five points in a set of dual games. But whatever the results of this contest and their following ones with Princeton and Pennsylvania, they have made a distinctly favorable impression as gentlemen and sportsmen. An incident of the Yale games may serve as an illustration. Two Californians and two Yale men were lined up on their marks for the hundred-yard race, the first of the afternoon. Blount of Yale was regarded as the favorite. The starter held them longer on their marks than usual, and Blount toppled forward. The starter stepped up, about to set him back for the false start, when the Californians at once protested that they did not wish him penalized. Calogian of California won the event, which was a measure of retributive justice.

### ROWING

With the final opening of spring, and the general opportunity at all the universities for something like a fair sight of the candidates, and not merely a vision through blinding squalls of eight besweated human beings trying to push a careening barge along on its side, one can begin to tell something of what the outlook is going to be for material to man the boats at Poughkeepsie and New London. It is certain that the winners at Poughkeepsie last year are getting into shape far earlier than any of the others, and that the repeated victories of the last two years have made the river candidates far more numerous and promising than ever before in the history of Pennsylvania's rowing. In fact, there are a good many who begin to appreciate the fact that if reputation and record is what Pennsylvania wants in boating it would have been the year of all others to send a crew abroad. Not only because the material is good, but also because with these two decisive victories over Cornell, the twice victors over Harvard and Yale, Pennsylvania could have carried with them what might be called the premier position in American rowing.

Of the men who remain from last year's victorious crew

of the Newell Club, would be able to accomplish. His work has been excellent, and the club races were close and exciting. But the feeling is general that boating at Harvard is at last on a firm basis, and that further victories over Yale are in prospect. Fortunately Harvard is past her old days of depending upon individuals, and there will be no repetition of the condition which prevailed in Lehmann's second year, when the best that could be said of the material offered him was that with two, or possibly three, exceptions the men might have made fair bow oars in second-rate crews. Although Mr. Storow expected to narrow the candidates' list down to sixteen immediately after the club races, he finally determined to keep twenty-one, so close is the choice.

Yale boating seemed last year to be following the inevitable history of physical decay. When Rome became fat, and only a few men did the hard work for her, her day of destruction was near at hand. When Yale crews, veteran and picked from a very small body of material, went up to New London to live on the fat of the land, then their day of destruction was at hand. And a set of eight enthusiastic youngsters from Harvard came down and whipped the veterans decisively. People who visited the Yale quarters last season had a pleasant time. It was open house to every one, and there was not a great deal of worry going on. Nor is this a reflection upon men or coaches. It was the system that provided no fighting material. The history of the season was simple. Yale was a veteran crew, and could in March or April row faster than any crew Harvard had. In May there would have been no question about Yale's winning. When they went up to New London they were faster than the Harvard boat, which came down from Cambridge. But as June slipped along Harvard was coming and Yale was going, and when the day of the race came eight men, who, up to a week or ten days before, had been comfortable and confident, began to realize, too late, that they had a contract before them, and before sunset that night had paid the penalty that an athletic organization, a college, or a nation always pays for ease and luxury. The days of Spartan hardship and work at Yale must come again, and must spread out over the university, or Yale will find more disasters, just as she did in the boat race at New London.

Coach Courtney is as determined as ever to ensure no man's becoming confident of a position, for even at this early day he has told the men that they have been petted and flattered until they fancy themselves the best men that ever sat in a boat, whereas he assures them they are nearly the worst. The "old man," as he is called, realizes, as do the boating authorities at New Haven, that neither at Poughkeepsie nor New London are the old days of "soft snaps" likely to return—that the crew that wins must have not alone a satisfactory stroke, but eight dashing men in the boat. Think of the time when Cornell could go over to the Hudson and, going ahead at the second mile, have the race well in hand, and then compare that with the ding-dong battle that Pennsylvania and Wisconsin had last year up to the very finish-line!

Columbia I have already commented upon in earlier issues. Dr. Peet is meeting with fair success in his alterations, but this latest financial trouble in Columbia's affairs will handicap boating there.

### FOOTBALL RULES IN PRACTICE

If there are any people who believe in absolute perfection, and that it has been attained in the present football rules, they have merely to consult any member of the Rules Committee or any prominent football man of the season. All these receive letters asking for the expression of opinion on difficult points, and it is by no means a simple thing to solve these puzzles that are put with such confidence. But no amount of legislation could overcome some of the remarkable happenings that arise in minor games.

### TRACK ATHLETICS

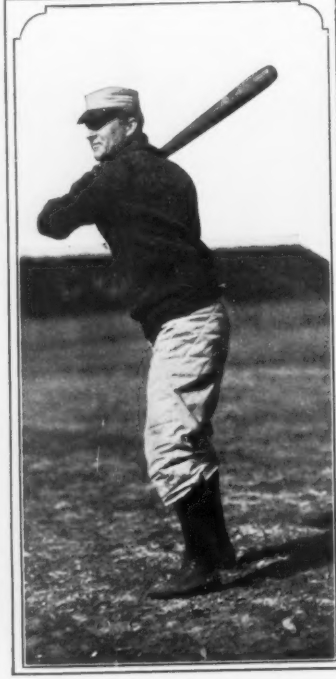
The Philadelphia relay races always herald the real opening of the season in track athletics. This year they were, under Mr. Ellis's management, as great a success as ever, and productive of one or two startling events, the most important being Princeton's record-breaking jump of 24 feet 7 1/4 inches and Duffy's 100 yards in 9 4/5 seconds. To both these performances the wind lent some assistance, but it was not a gale,



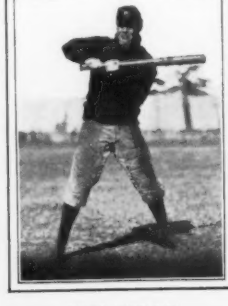
IRWIN, SECOND BASE



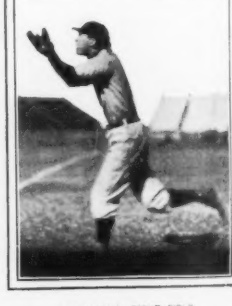
GARVAN, PITCHER



CAPTAIN CAMP, SHORT STOP



QUIMBY, THIRD BASE



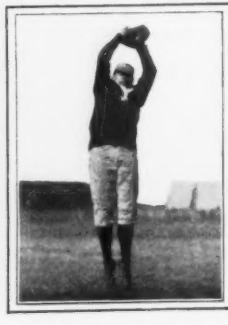
BARNWELL, RIGHT FIELD



MCKELVEY, CENTRE FIELD



SHARPE, FIRST BASE



SULLIVAN, CATCHER



BROWN, LEFT FIELD

### YALE'S BASEBALL TEAM FOR THE SEASON OF 1900

there are Gardner, the stroke, Snover, Howell, Flicker, and Kintzing. Busch and Hall are a loss to any crew, but their places can be filled if one may judge anything from the candidates in training.

As to New London, Harvard, the victors of the race there last June, have had some twenty-six crews at work. There never was such an array of boats and rowing men seen before on the Charles River. Twelve freshman crews, one senior crew, two junior crews, three sophomore crews, one law-school crew. All these, outside the freshmen, were from the Weld Club, while the Newell has turned out a senior crew, two junior crews, two sophomore crews, one law-school crew, and one consolidated crew made up from the law and graduate school. The Weld Club has had Donovan for a coach, whose past record is so good, and whose work this year has been fully up to his former standard; while the Newell crews have had Vail, a new man, together with the head coach, Mr. E. C. Storow, his brother, Mr. J. J. Storow, Messrs. Mumford and Keyes.

It is not much wonder, when one considers this condition of affairs, that Mr. Storow believes he will have enough rowing material this year to turn down any of the old men, the winners of last year, if he finds their enthusiasm abating. Much interest centred on what Vail, the new rowing instruc-

tor of the Newell Club, would be able to accomplish. His work has been excellent, and the club races were close and exciting. But the feeling is general that boating at Harvard is at last on a firm basis, and that further victories over Yale are in prospect. Fortunately Harvard is past her old days of depending upon individuals, and there will be no repetition of the condition which prevailed in Lehmann's second year, when the best that could be said of the material offered him was that with two, or possibly three, exceptions the men might have made fair bow oars in second-rate crews. Although Mr. Storow expected to narrow the candidates' list down to sixteen immediately after the club races, he finally determined to keep twenty-one, so close is the choice.

Yale boating seemed last year to be following the inevitable history of physical decay. When Rome became fat, and only a few men did the hard work for her, her day of destruction was near at hand. When Yale crews, veteran and picked from a very small body of material, went up to New London to live on the fat of the land, then their day of destruction was at hand. And a set of eight enthusiastic youngsters from Harvard came down and whipped the veterans decisively. People who visited the Yale quarters last season had a pleasant time. It was open house to every one, and there was not a great deal of worry going on. Nor is this a reflection upon men or coaches. It was the system that provided no fighting material. The history of the season was simple. Yale was a veteran crew, and could in March or April row faster than any crew Harvard had. In May there would have been no question about Yale's winning. When they went up to New London they were faster than the Harvard boat, which came down from Cambridge. But as June slipped along Harvard was coming and Yale was going, and when the day of the race came eight men, who, up to a week or ten days before, had been comfortable and confident, began to realize, too late, that they had a contract before them, and before sunset that night had paid the penalty that an athletic organization, a college, or a nation always pays for ease and luxury. The days of Spartan hardship and work at Yale must come again, and must spread out over the university, or Yale will find more disasters, just as she did in the boat race at New London.

First Varsity—Stroke, Robbins; 7, Dalzell; 6, Beardsley; 5, Smallwood; 4, Francis; 3, Edmonston; 2, Vanderhoef; bow, Rhodes.

Second Varsity—Stroke, English; 7, Toothill; 6, Powley; 5, Petty; 4, Chase; 3, Boyey; 2, Kugler; bow, Brinkerhoff.

nor, in fact, anything above a moderate wind. The hammer-throwing of Boynton of Cornell was also worth noting, as was the running of the Princeton team in the 2-mile and the Chicago team in the 1-mile relay.

These contests whet the appetite for what follows rapidly in May, the month of the track performer. First the Yale-Harvard dual games and then the main event of the season, the Intercollegiate. It looks at this writing as if the Intercollegiate were likely to be more interesting than was at first supposed, although Murphy's team from Pennsylvania, if fit and well, still has declined the call. What has led other teams and individuals to a more hopeful spirit and greater activity was the fact that at the Philadelphia relays the Pennsylvania stars did not reach the top as was expected. Tewksbury did not run, but it is doubtful if he could have beaten Duffy had he done so. Kraenzlein was out of form and could not do himself justice in the broad jump, but had he been at his very best he would have had to break the record to keep up with Princeton of Syracuse. Boynton of Cornell outthrew the champion McCracken, without, however, reaching the winner's record.

On the whole, it is admitted that lack of condition in two or three star performers might upset Pennsylvania's decidedly rosy outlook.

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## THE POLITICAL CONTEST OF 1900

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14)

claims they are still too large. The business of organizing, being of the character I have described, demands expert management. The National Committee has become a real machine. In some respects it operates like a machine, which, in turn, and in a more effective way, depend upon the loyalty and obedience of county, town, and township machines. The connection between the national and local organizations is slight, the chief requirement being that the State campaign shall not interfere with the plans of the National Committee, so far as the Presidential election is concerned. A closer connection between the National and the Congressional Campaign Committees, the latter being charged with the duty of seeing that the right men are nominated in the various districts; that as many as possible of the party's candidates are elected; and that rebellious Congressmen who have bolted the party caucus, or voted against the party measures, shall either fail of re-nomination or shall be left to their own resources, unaided by the committee, to secure election.

The local meetings and the distribution of the campaign documents are left to the local committees, who receive aid in money either from the National or the State Committee, and who are supplied with documents by the literary bureau of the National Committee. The question of money seems to become more important with every campaign, and it is now the fashion for the hotel-keepers, and other interested persons, of the various cities desiring to secure the convention, to bid for it. This year, for example, Philadelphia outbid all the other cities by promising a contribution of one hundred thousand dollars to the Republican campaign fund. Kansas City out-bid the other aspirants for the Democratic convention.

This Philadelphia bid affords some idea of the amount of money which is raised and expended in Presidential campaigns. It aggregates in every campaign many millions of dollars, and the destination of most of it will always be a great mystery to those who are not initiated. There is no doubt that a very large part of it is expended in bribery, generally without the direct knowledge of the National Committee. Hundreds of thousands of dollars go, of course, for what are known as legitimate expenses, but this leaves much unaccounted for. Bribery is common in many parts of the country. There are, here and there, clusters or groups of venal voters, but of course the outright purchasing of votes is confined to States where the unaided result would be doubtful. Enormous as are the sums which pass through the hands of the campaign managers—local, State, and national—there always arrives a time in the course of a campaign when the treasury of the National Committee is declared to be empty. On one occasion, Mr. Gorman threatened to close the Democratic national headquarters in New York City because the committee had not money enough to pay the rent. Occasionally this predication of poverty is a ruse. It is uttered merely to fill up the cash-box, or to tell an awakened and a too lively public suspicion that the committee is expending money corruptly.

It follows from what has been said of the character of a modern Presidential campaign that the modern campaign manager is not necessarily a statesman, but must be an alert busi-

ness man not solicitously scrupulous. Men apparently good have been campaign managers, and are connected with practical politics. But if these good men are not hoodwinked it is difficult to take them at their own moral valuation.

The Republican campaign of this year, as that of four years ago will be managed by Senator Marcus A. Hanna. He has some of the talents for the place. He is a close friend of Mr. McKinley, and a millionaire. No one would call him a statesman. For the last quarter of a century, the heads of the National Campaign Committees have been chosen from among those of whom the best men of the parties think least. On the Republican side, we have had such men as Quay, Hubbell, and Hanna; on the Democratic side, Barnum and Gorman. Corruption aside, it is evident that the kind of campaign which we have had of late years demands the talents of a showman, combined with the cunning and shrewdness of a man who can avail himself of a false issue which will give him blocks of votes cheaply, an acquisition much more to his taste than single votes made here and there through arguments and appeals to conscience.

There is some question as to the head of the management of the Democratic campaign. Senator Jones is not a model modern campaign manager. He is not a business man. He has none of the talents of a showman, and if he succeeds at all it is because he believes in his professions of principle. In 1896 the candidate was himself the manager. He was not only the showman but the show, and he is likely to be the manager this year also. The present campaign may see a return to important speech-making. It ought to be a calm and dispassionate campaign of discussion and dignity. There will be noise and confusion, as a matter of course; there will be fireworks and processions and strange cries, but Presidential campaigns ought to have reached a turning-point in their history. The campaign of 1896 ought to mark the lowest depths of vulgar excesses in the history of our politics. The campaign of 1900 ought to be exceedingly interesting and exciting, for it is very important, not only to the nation, but to the world that is looking for the next step in democratic government; but if it is the contest that it ought to be, it will not be made so voluntarily by campaign managers. The country must feel the need of it and demand it.

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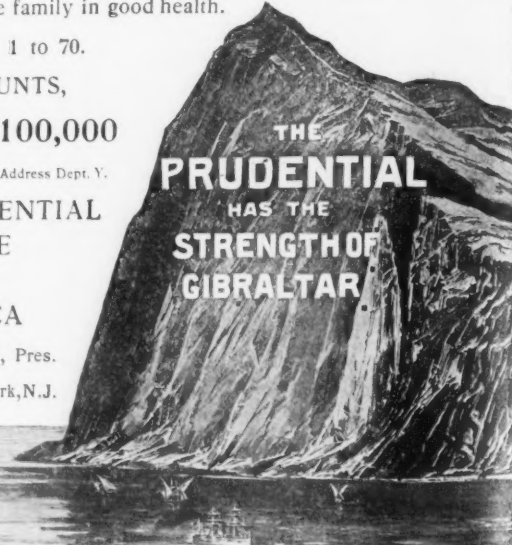
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